PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,935—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	6900	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P. PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6693	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISKLA	A. Mills	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Ramoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	Friday noon. 19th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Fiandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four and six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Klene	1,432	12th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th March, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. VIRAWA 3,333 tons, about 3rd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,949 tons, about 12th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 1st March, 1897.

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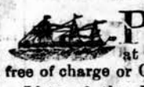

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

1st March, 1897.

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Saturday Review	World

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRAE, OILMANSTORES, BISCUITS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CUPBOARDS, &c.,&c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick, Cutchi Memon, traded as A. H. Seedick, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 173, Chukla Street, Jackeria Musjid (opposite to Jooma Nuceoor's old shop), consisting of a quantity of jams and jellies in tins, biscuits in barrels and in large and small tins, butter, cheese, fruits in syrup, confectionery, china preserves in jars, fresh salmon, kippered and fresh herrings, haddocks, sardines, corn beef, sauces, vinegar, mustard, salad oil, castor oil, codliver oil, hair oil, capers, olives, asparagus, mushrooms, pearl barley, arrowroot, cornflour, milk food, baking powder, maccaroni, vermicelli, cocoa, gelatine, cocoa and milk, teas, essence of coffee, syrups, tart-fruits, scents, soap in cakes and bars, perfumed florida and kananga waters, florine pomades, cosmetiques, lime juice and glycerine, tooth brushes, carbolic tooth powder, tooth paste, cologne, cut tobacco, candles, blacking, metal polish, knife polish, brown boot polish, feeding bottles, ague mixture, blood mixture, chemical food, extract of meat, sarsaparilla, cough pills, glass door cupboards, shelves, copying press, carpet, address board, &c., &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing between A. C. CLARK and KENNETH MACAULAY, Marine Surveyors, is DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. The business will be carried on in all respects same as formerly by the undersigned alone.

A. C. CLARK.

Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, 28th February, 1897.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY INSTITUTION is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for small occasional Tables, Folding Lounge Chairs and many other useful Articles. Also FOR SALE one Dog-Cart and one Victoria fitted for double and single draft built at the Institution with metal vanes and steel tyres. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE DECCAN SUGAR AND ABKHARI COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

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Deposit on application for Shares Rs. 50, on allotment Rs. 50 and subsequent calls not more than Rs. 50 and each.

Shares already subscribed for to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000. Now offered to the Public Rs. 4,50,000.

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NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT TO THE CUSTOMER.

OUR COMPANY is SELLING DIRECT to the customer, thus procuring for the latter a double economy, namely, the profit of the wholesale dealer, and the more considerable one of the retail dealer, amounting to from 5s. to £10 upon a single watch. Retail watch-dealers and jewellers, usually selling but a few watches daily, are forced to make an extraordinary profit upon each one sold in order to defray their general expenses.

We manufacture as our speciality only sterling silver or gold stem-winders (keyless watches).

The keyless mechanism of watches is one of the most important and useful inventions of modern times. Instead of fumbling in one's pockets to find the key, which when found is most always filled with dust—this of course being transferred to the watch—one has but to turn a knurled button fitted to the pendant (or ring) thus winding the watch and regulating the hands by the same means.

Our watches are everywhere recognised to be the best in the market, surpassing all others by the precision of their movements as well as by their accuracy and cheapness.

Our factory, since its foundation in 1852, has acquired a world-wide reputation, and obtained the highest awards from all the important Exhibitions. No watch leaves our factory without having been carefully examined and verified, thus being ready for immediate use. Each one is put up in an elegant silk-lined case and accompanied by a warranty for three years.

The buyer may return any of our watches within six months should the latter not afford him the most complete satisfaction.

All articles sold are delivered post free and Custom duty paid to any part of the world, thus without the slightest trouble or formality to the receiver.

All repairs during the 3 years of guarantee are executed gratuitously, if the watch be forwarded to our London office.

The following are cash prices without discount:—

A.	Stem-winder, sterling silver, ball marked, Rs. jewelled in 6 actions, crystal glass, a strong and durable watch	10
AA.	The same with double silver case (Hunter), elegantly engraved	15
B.	Gold-stem-winder, ball marked, strong keyless action, jewelled in 30 actions, with gold or steel hands small, second dial, engraved in beautiful designs, engine-turned or plain polished, with monogram, initials, arms, etc.	30
BB.	The same as B, with strong double gold case, an excellent and very elegant timekeeper	55
C.	Royal chronograph, 18 carat gold, most superior keyless movement of the most accurate workmanship, and one of the best wear-resisting watches	65
CC.	The same watch with double and extra strong case, 18 carat gold, artistically engraved, engine-turned or plain polished, with monograms, initials, etc.	100
D.	Imperial calendar chronometer, 18 carat gold, indicating the day, the week, the month, and date of month, jewelled in 18 actions, with all the latest improvements and inventions, one of the best and most magnificent watches manufactured, such as are never sold by retail dealers for less than £25	160

All our watches are manufactured in 2 different sizes, large and small (for gentlemen and ladies), without difference of price.

Old watches, old gold and silver will be taken in payment at the highest value, if forwarded by parcel post to our address.

Remittances may be made either by Postal Order, Cheque Bank Notes (postage stamps for small amounts) of any country, in registered letter.

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RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. — GORDHUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	10 p. c.	1,338
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	1 bons.	300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	1
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellasy ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bh ownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Transport & Warehouse Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Press Co., Ld ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba ...	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	306
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French ...	300	600	300	dvd Rs30	540
Hapsey and Sahapathy ...	450	450	300	dvd Rs40	350
Shahdi Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khimgaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahsudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	208	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	75
Mofussil ...	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	300
Munimar M ...	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	0
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Samson ...	500	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Votaary ...	...	1,000	10	vd Rs65	108
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Aleock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Assette Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	7½ ...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	50	1	50
Badhaan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	1,200
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	257
Dentine Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	257
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,650	200	200	dvd Rs16	19
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee & Surety ...	...	...	...	...	17
Ship Asen ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	350
Kandy & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	20
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	180
Mawjee & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
NapierFoundry ...	1,000	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½ 50
Scady & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	1,050
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	14
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	295
Tel hone Co. l	9,3001	261	1004	vd Rall	...
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yea	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all	100 Nil	455
Anglo-Indian...	1,345	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co.,Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.60	1,400
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,930	700	...	dvd Rs12	608
Coorla Mills ...	830	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	558
Curmbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Dhan Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	600
Emmress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pestonjee Industan ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hingunghat Mills ...	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	680
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	676
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	60	700
Hydersbad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	675
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	1,400
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	485
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,210
James Greaves ...	100	500	500	20	775xd 760
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khatau Khimjee Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatau Maokanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold ...	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Madras United ...	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	230
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental ...	9,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	800
Ripon Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	950
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675
Sassoon and Alliance...	000	00	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venishunker Lakhmidas Khimjee Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	0xd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	...
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	...	£ 18	...	o.	...
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	400		...
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	5		...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf ...	,,	25-10 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	,,	24-13½
Do. do. new ...	,,	24-11½
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	24-12
overeigns ...	,,	25-14
Do. Dragons ...	,,	15-15
Silver 17 ...	,,	24-4
Do. 17½ ...	,,	24-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 10-0m., 11-29m. Low water, 3-3m., 4-50m.

Annual meeting and prize-distribution, Byculla Schools, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

A MAHOMEDAN FESTIVAL.—Last night being the twenty-seventh day of the Ramzan fasting all the mosques in the city were illuminated and special prayers offered.

CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.—A kotea, named Salamati, Tindal Rutton Hirji, and laden with bamboos and coir ropes, from Calicut to Mangalore, was blown ashore at Malabar Point, on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock. The boat was filled with water and damaged. The crew got ashore safely.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—A portion of the wall of a house, situated at Falkland Road, and belonging to one Abdool Kumroodin, collapsed suddenly on Saturday afternoon. There were several tenants in the house at the time of the collapse, but fortunately none were injured.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Am Schonen Strand der Elbe...Vollstedt
Song (Euphonion solo) By the Fountain.....Adams
Selection.....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Valse .....Clesie.....Prout
Reminiscences of Tosti .....Tosti
Galop.....Vivacity .....Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Tindal Street, on view of the body of Meralli Kalian, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-one years, and residing in Tindal Street. The deceased was a servant in jamatkhana at Chinch Bunder. Some eight or ten days ago he had a swelling behind his left ear, which subsequently suppurated and burst internally. He was complaining of severe pain in his head. On the 24th ultimo, at 10 a.m., the deceased went out from his house and never returned. His body was found floating in a well in the compound of the Khoja Durgah, in Tindal Street, on Sunday, by a sepoy doing duty in the durgah. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

ROBBED IN A SHED.—Mr. Dadoba Hassoo, a ward-keeper in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, and residing in a shed at Bhoiwada, reported to the police on Saturday, that some person or persons entered his room during the previous night and stole away a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs.2,429. The box was subsequently found broken open in an adjoining cart with ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 1,038 therein. The box was kept in the middle of the room when the complainant and his family retired to rest. The property in the box belonged jointly to the complainant and his brother. The divisional police assisted by the Criminal Investigation Department are making enquiries into the matter.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RAJULA.—On Thursday, writes a local correspondent, a meeting of the inhabitants of Unchalya, under Junagadh State, was held under the presidency of Mr. Dulabhdas Harichand to distribute prizes to the successful students of the school, established at the place from the trust funds of the late Mr. Govindji Tulsidas by the trustees, Mr. Muncherji Merwanji Dadina and Mr. Muljiaibh Geegabhai. Several landlords and Buaiah and Brahmin gentlemen of the place graced the occasion with their presence. Mr. Dulabhdas Harichand was voted to the chair. He spoke at length on the advantages of education, and impressed upon the minds of the people the necessity of sending their boys to school. The town priest thanked the trustees for their good acts. Mr. Dulabhdas was requested by Mr. Muljibhai Geegabhai to distribute prizes of books, handkerchiefs and sweetmeats. The meeting then dispersed.

SUBODH CHINTAMANI.—Such is the title of a little volume in Gujerati verse, composed by Mr. Valabhdas Popat Sheth, of Mahuwa town, in Kathiawad. This is the second edition of the brochure, and is dedicated to Mr. K. M. Kabraji, in recognition of his services to the cause of social improvement, widow remarriage, &c. The young poet writes his verses in quite an enthusiastic and conscientious style, and says what he really feels. The first edition was published in 1882, when it was favourably received by the public, and laudatory notices appeared in newspapers, both in Bombay, Guzerat, and Kathiawar. The language is rather too classical for the general reader, as it contains more Sanskrit words than he is able to comprehend. It must, however, be remembered that the book is intended for Hindu readers, and students, who are supposed to understand the words and phrases so copiously indented upon. As is generally the case, there are a few opponents to the reformed ideas inculcated in these pages in so forcible a style. But the author had anticipated these adverse observations and met them by quotations from other learned books of authority. He inveighs against infant and early marriages, and deprecates feasts on festive and grave occasions, and the propagation of children and grand children, especially among poorer classes, who are unable to bear the burden of increasing members in their families. He shows his disgust at funerals where the mourners use loud lamentations and the females beat their breasts. He blames chiefly the pillars of the caste system, who have clung to these absurd customs from antiquity, though the light of reform has been shed upon them from all quarters. He believes this is all owing to the crafty Brahmins who prey upon the ignorance of the lower classes for their own sordid gain and livelihood. To remove all these cases of backwardness, the young author (who is only forty years of age) is of opinion that female education should be encouraged in all directions, and the light of high moral and intellectual development should be allowed to penetrate in all dark corners of this vast empire. At the end of this instructive volume Mr. Valabhdas has added two poems, one in praise of such eminent reformers as the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji, Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Mr. Mahipatrai Rupram, C.I.E., Mr. Lalshankar, Mr. Bholanath Sarabhai, and others; and the other is about the respective attributes of the twelve months of the year.

THE FAMINE.

THE Season reports for the Central Provinces for the last week are summarised in the following general remarks :—Weather somewhat cloudy with 1·70 inches rain in Bilaspur and 5 cents. in Sambalpur. Days hot, nights cool. Harvesting of spring crops continue. Prospects are generally fair. They have been improved in Mandla by the recent clear cold weather and a 16-anna outturn is now expected in that district. The wheat crop is poor in parts of the Nimar district. Cloudy weather has induced insects in gram and pulse in parts of Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, and injured mahua flowers in Balaghat. Recent rain has also somewhat damaged crops which were cut but not stacked in Raipur. Prices generally steady with a slight rise in Saugor and slight fall in Jubbulpore and some other districts. Fodder getting somewhat scarce in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Sambalpur. Cattle disease to some extent in Saugor, Betul, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat and Raipur. Numbers on relief-works have increased in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur and have decreased in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Nimar; fluctuations occurring according as harvest operations are diminishing or expanding. Numbers on relief works —Saugor 24,677, Damoh 18,754, Jubbulpore 74,583, Mandla 19,695, Seoni 6,895, Narsinghpur 16,223, Hoshangabad 21,271, Nimar 416, Betul 13,385, Chhindwara 6,094, Nagpur 1,209, Chanda 3,729, Bhandara 11,849, Balaghat 10,474, Raipur 13,278, Bilaspur 23,385, Total 240,897. Numbers receiving gratuitous relief —Saugor 13,399, Damoh 4,065, Jubbulpore, 16,155, Mandla, 3,073, Seoni, 1,905, Narsingpur, 7,368, Hoshangabad 7,339, Nimar 403, Betul 1,454, Chhindwara 2,582, Nagpur 1,115, Chanda 303, Bhandara 3,042, Balaghat 4,198, Raipur 4,140, Bilaspur 3,074. Total 73,075. Complete details of dependants not yet available. There were also 69,535, on Railway and private works in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bilaspur. Prices—Saugor and Bhandara 9½, Damoh, Narsingpur and Betul 10, Mandla 8½, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur 10½ Nimar 10 1-3, Chhindwara 12, Nagpur 11½, Chanda 11½, Balaghat 8, Raipur 9½.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Address to children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near the School of Art).

10-30 a.m.—Commination Service and Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 84, 92 and 81.
The offertory for the relief of the poor.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposeure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delately perfumed. Seld by all Chemists and Stores.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

HYDERABAD (SINDH).—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Chatfield was held, at Hyderabad, at the Training College, under the presidency of Alumal Trikamdas Bhojawani, at which the following resolution was unanimously passed :—That this meeting heartily sympathises with the movement set on foot at Poona to raise a fund for a suitable memorial to Mr. Jhatfield, and proposes that a local sub-committee be formed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to invite subscriptions to the fund and to collect the same :Rao Bahadur Alumal Trikamdas, Khanasahib Sadikali Fredunbeg Mirza, Rao Sahib Pritamdas Kismatrai, Messrs. P. A. Mistri, C. N. Contractor, N. M. Pajnigar, and Divan K. C. Khilnani. Divan Khilnani has also been appointed secretary. The amount subscribed on the spot was Rs. 365.

GODHRA (PANCH MAHALS).—A Similar meeting was held at Godhra, in the Library hall, Dr. M. J. Mistri, acting Civil Surgeon, presiding. A working committee of 12 influential gentlemen of the place was appointed to collect subscriptions. Rs. 100 were subscribed on the spot.

AHMEDNAGAR.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Chatfield was held in the city school hall, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur P.V. Gupte, 1st class Sub-Judge, to consider the proposal of raising a fund for a memorial to Mr. Chatfield. Mr. V. B. Chonkar, pleader and secretary, Education Society, explained the objects of the meeting, and emphasised the necessity of a suitable memorial. A working committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Gupte, R. B. Wadekar, Mr. Edalji Shet, Mr. K. V. Patwardhan, and Mr. N. T. Newaskar, with the last two gentlemen as secretaries, was appointed to collect subscriptions and help the Poona Committee in carrying out the object of the movement.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund are :—

	Rs.	a.
Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiyashankar, 1st class sub judge, Ahmedabad ...	25	0
Principal Jamsetji NiUnwalla, Bhownuggar ...	25	0
Mr Zaverilal Lallubhai Gor, Assistant Deputy, Surat ...	25	0
Mr Gulabbhai Gopalji Naik, 1st Assistant, Training College, Ahmedabad ...	25	0
Mr Kalianji Saoram, 2nd Assistant, Training College, Ahmedabad ...	20	0
Professor Tapidas Dayaram, Baroda ...	40	0
Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Harjivandas, Baroda ...	25	0
Mr J G Shastri, Vice-principal Training College, Ahmedabad ...	15	0
The Headmaster and Staff, Ahmedabad Middle School ...	15	0
Mr Jayakrishna Mayaram, Assistant Deputy, Ahmedabad ...	10	0
Headmasters and Assistants Vernacular School and low caste school, Kaloi, Panchmahal ...	12	0
Dr Joseph Benjamin, Ahmedabad ...	5	0
Mr V G Bhandarkar, High Court Pleader, Bombay ...	10	0
Mr H M Chichgana, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay ...	10	0
L N Kelkar for self and other teachers at Yeola.	10	0
Mr B L Ashale for self and other teachers at Khed, Ratnagiri ...	6	0
Mr M N Kale for self and other teachers in the Alibag Taluka ...	22	6
Mr K G Chitale for self and other teachers in the Chalisgaon Taluka, Khandesh ...	36	3
Mr B B Apte for self and other teachers at Taloda, Khandesh ...	6	1
Mr B B Karkare, Assistant Deputy Khandesh in addition to Rs. 5 previously promised ...	5	0
Rao Bahadur N V Bapat, Pensioner Curator, Bombay ...	50	0
Dr R G Bhandarkar, Poona ...	30	0
Mr R B Pathak for self and other teachers in the Pimpalner Taluka, Khandesh ...	16	11
Mr H G Godbole and friends at Ratnagiri in addition to Rs. 100 already promised ...	5	0
Mr M Y Bhalerao for self and other teachers in the Bhusawal Taluka, Khandesh ...	25	8
Mr R A Latiff, Assistant Deputy, Khandesh ...	10	0
Mr A B Manskar for self and other teachers in the Shirpur Taluka, Khandesh ...	25	0
Mr S L Prabhu for self and other teachers at Masure, Ratnagiri ...	1	12
Mr B L Bandiwadekar, master Hedavi, Ratnagiri ...	0	6
Mr A F Mirza, Assistant Deputy, Hyderabad Sindh ...	20	0
Mr K S Pingle for self and other teachers in the Kalvan Taluka, Nasik ...	10	0
Mr Girdharlal Keyvanbadas master, Vernacular school, Nadiad for self and other members of the Staff Nadiad, Khaira ...	33	10
Mr M D Godbole for self and other teachers in the neighbourhood of Agashi, Thana ...	4	8
Mr M B Bakhale for self and other teachers in the Rahuri Taluka, Nagar ...	18	8
Mr D H Wachha, Rajkot ...	15	0
Mr Sayad Mainuddin H Kadri, 2nd Assistant Deputy Bijapure ...	10	0
Mr D E Gimi and other friends, Surat ...	52	0
Khansahib K R Nanjani, Panchmahal ...	15	0
Mr Shaik Jahan Mahomed, Assistant Deputy, Ahmedabad ...	10	0
Mr N Brahmachari, Assistant Deputy, Kheda ...	10	0
Mr H G Barucha and other friends, Kheda ...	51	0
Rao Bahadur S C Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri ...	100	0
Total amount promised ...	881	9
Amount previously detailed ...	6,661	14
Grand Total ...	7,543	7
Actual collections up to date ...	3,015	2

"GUZERAT CUP" PIG-STICKING MEET, 1897.

COMMITTEE of Management—Mr. W. H. White, The Hon. Sec. Deesa Hunt, Mr. W. L. B. Sonter, Mr. C. P. White, The Hon. Sec. Ahmedabad Hunt, Major J S. Ashby, and Mr. C. W. Waddington, Hon. Sec.

1. The meet will be held on the 16th April and following days, to include the Easter holidays, at Bhandu, on the B. M. Railway.

2. The following Cups are offered for competition :—(a). "The Guzerat Cup" value about Rs. 1,000, subscribed for by residents of Guzerat. (b) The Salmon Challenge Cup, value about Rs. 350. (c) A Cup, value about Rs. 250 presented outright to the winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup" by a few sportsmen residing outside Guzerat. The winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup" is entitled to have his name inscribed on it, and to hold it for one year, at the end of which it must be returned to the Honorary Secretary. It is not to be taken out of India. The above are for pig-sticking Competitions. There will also be. (d) The "Tully" Hunt Cup, value about Rs. 250 for a Point to Point Race over about 3 miles of fair hunting country, open to gentlemen actually taking part in the Guzerat Cup Competition, mounted on horses which have been ridden for this or former years Guzerat Cup or Kaslir Cup, provided not less than 5 Competitors start. (e) A Cup will also be offered for a Point to Point Race for galloways ridden for this or former years Salmon Cup, provided there are 5 starters. Other conditions as for Tully Cup.

3. For (a) and (d) any class of horse may be ridden. For (b), (c) and (e) competitors must ride Galloways 14 hands and under. All galloways, those holding C. T. C. W. I. T. C. or I. P. A. certificates, to be brought up except for measurement at the Camp at an hour which will be duly notified. No allowance for shoes.

4. Entries for the "Guzerat" and "Salmon" Cups respectively :—Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 up to 25th March. Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 up to 10th April. For the Point to Point Race Post Entries, Rs. 15 for horses, and Rs. 10 for galloways. Non-starters payable forfeit. Gentlemen entering for the "Guzerat Cup" should state whether they wish to take one or two chances (see Rule III). Entries will not be in time unless they reach the address of the Honorary Secretary in Rajkot by the date named. The Committee reserve the discretion of accepting entries up to the time of drawing, on special grounds and on payment of a special fine or otherwise.

5. Rs. 30 in the Guzerat Cup and Rs. 15 in the Salmon Competition will probably be awarded for each first spear taken; but the exact amounts will be fixed hereafter, and are liable to reduction on heats of less than four.

6. Gentlemen must bring their own sleeping tents and kit. Mess tents will be found; also messing of every description, including ice, and liquor, at moderate fixed rates, under similar arrangements to last year's.

7. Liberal concessions are made by the Railway Companies for the conveyance of competitors and their horses at specially reduced rates.

8. Copies of the prospectus and any further particulars may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary Rajkot.

RULES.

I. Entries for all Competitions, including the Point to Point Races, to be of men, not horses.

II. All horses or ponies, ridden in any of the competitions, must be bona fide the absolute property of the competitor using them, but the Committee may relax this rule for special reasons in any particular case.

III. Each competitor for the "Guzerat Cup" may buy either one or two entries, and will be allowed one or two chances accordingly. Drawings will be so arranged that no two chances of the same competitor will be drawn in the same heat. The same horse may be ridden throughout for both chances, or any number of different horses for different heats; provided that the conditions of Rule II are observed. For the "Salmon" competition each competitor will have only one chance.

But the Committee may at any time cancel all second chances for the "Guzerat Cup" if, considering the number of starters and the supply of pig, there appears danger of the competition not being finished within a reasonable time.

IV. Each heat will be in charge of an Umpire appointed by the Committee, whose duty shall be to point out the pig to be ridden, give the word to ride, and to decide the First Spear. The Umpire's decision shall be final, but he may in his discretion refer any doubtful point for the decision of the Committee.

V. The Competitors shall show their spearheads clean to the Umpire before starting for each heat.

VI. To take first a car it is necessary that blood or fat should be drawn and seen on the pig or on spear, at the discretion of the Umpire.

VII. When "No Heat" has been called, the heat shall be at an end, and shall not revive until regularly started again.

VIII. If after a heat has been started the pig gets finally away without being speared, all the riders in that heat shall be deemed to have lost their chance, if the Umpire is of opinion that a fair and sufficient opportunity for spearing has been given and ought to have been taken; otherwise the heat may be started afresh. An Umpire's decision under this Rule shall be appealable to the Committee.

IX. Spears to be delivered on the off-side only, except by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting. Spears must not exceed 8ft in length.

X. Any rider making a frivolous objection or unwarranted claim is liable for each offence to be fined one dozen of champagne or Rs. 50 at the discretion of the Committee.

XI. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and any competitor so offending is liable to disqualification.

XII. A rateable deduction from the advertised value of the cups may be made, should subscriptions fall short.

XIII. The Committee's decision on all matters shall be absolutely final.

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkot, 18th February, 1897.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

THE Final General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the season 1896-97, reads thus :—

This summary may be taken as supplementing and completing the third general memorandum on the crop issued on the 22nd December 1896. It includes the final forecast of the crop in Madras and the Nizam's Territory and of the late crop in Bengal and Bombay.

The area sown with cotton in the tracts from which reports have been received was on the whole but very little smaller than the area sown in 1895 when the crop was a remarkably good one. In Bombay a greatly restricted area was sown in British districts, but the area in the Native States in that Presidency was larger than in 1895. In the Nizam's Territory, Madras, and Bengal also a restricted area was sown, but elsewhere the area was in excess of that of 1895. For the whole of the country the area sown was only fractionally smaller than in 1895. But the crop was poor almost everywhere, and very bad in the great cotton-producing regions of Bombay, Berar, the Nizam's Territory, and the Central Provinces. The general result is that the yield is estimated at about 1,818,000 bales, which is 20 per cent. smaller than the crop of 1895-96.

The provincial reports mentioned above are summarised below :—

In Bengal the area sown with late cotton is estimated at 75,400 acres against 104,800 acres cropped in 1895-96, being a decrease of 28 per cent. The contraction in area is due mainly to insufficient rain at sowing time. The yield is estimated at 11 annas, or about 69 per cent. of an average crop.

In Bombay and Sind the total areas under cotton, both early and late, is reported to be 5,020,985 acres, which is 7·3 per cent. less than the area sown in 1895-96, and 10·3 per cent. below the average. The decrease is very marked in Bijapur and the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where large tracts remained unsown owing to drought, and in parts of Gujarat which suffered from deficient rain. The season has been fairly good in Gujarat and Sind, but the drought, which continued more or less from the middle of August, seriously affected the crop in the rest of the Presidency. The outturn is estimated at 776,753 bales, or about four-fifths of the crop of last year. Kathiawar contributes 48 per cent of the total yield and the rest of Gujarat 34 per cent.

In Madras the area sown with cotton in Government villages up to the end of January was 1,325, 100 acres, but the total acrerge for 1896-97 is estimated at 1,155,000 acres, which is about 4 per cent less than the averag and 10·4 per cent less than the area in 1895-96. There was a great contraction in the distressed districts of Bellary and Anantapur, partly compensated for by increases in Kstna, Nellore, Coimbatore, and Madura where the season was favourable. The yield is estimated at 108,000 bales which is not much below the average.

In the Nizam's Territory the estimated area is 1,558,296 acres being 3 per cent. less than the area of 1895. The yield is estimated to be very small not more than 36,292 bales or 22 lbs. to the acre, the actual yield last year having been about 80 lbs. per the acre. Many late sowings fields will yield practically nothing, while a large portion of the area usually sown has remained unsown.

The trade in cotton during the last five years has been as follows (in cwts.) :—

| | Received at ports from the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. For Bottle, Re. 1-8.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30. Extra Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a 1st or 2nd Class MARATHI-SPEAKING GRADUATE as a Teacher in a School. Apply to "H. S.," care of this Paper.

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BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Tea at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable —indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC is a most efficacious Antidote against PLAGUE. It was used last year with excellent success both in China and Indo-China. Per Box, Re. 1-10. Dr. S. B. SHROFF, 77, Mint Road, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

THE latest commercial and financial telegrams to hand through Reuter were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date; and, locally, the Banks and Mercantile offices generally, as well as the markets, have been closed for a native holiday.

IN Cotton, however, there has been a considerable business done here to-day in ready stuff by European exporters at advancing prices, chiefly in Khundwa and other Oomrawuttee descriptions. "Fine" Bengal has been sold at Rs. 156; and "Fully Good" at Rs. 144 per candy. Ready Broach has been done at Rs. 197; and "Fine" is offering for this month, at Rs. 203 per candy.

No business for export has been reported in WHEAT or SEEDS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Gower, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 27.

Johnstone, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Karachi.
Brooke, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, from Karachi.
Sinclair, Lt Col, Bo, 29th B L on leave, from Loralai.
Barclay, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 1.

Newman, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, from Malakand.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Slater, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Scott, Major, Ms and Bo D A A G, on duty, from Karachi.
Griffith, t, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Prideaux, Lt Col, Bo, J A G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Ross, Major, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, to England.
Wills, Surn Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Brooke, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Johnston, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Barclay, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Dobson, Brig Surgn Lt Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1897.

1. The Class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 2nd instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, &c. Dress—Any.
2. The parades for Battalion drill for the rest of the season will be as follows:—

Saturday 6th March at 5 p.m.—	At the Gymkhana end of the parad ground.	
Thursday 11th March at 6-30 a.m.—	do.	do.
Saturday 13th March at 5 p.m.—	do.	do.
Saturday 20th March at 5 p.m.—	do.	do.
Annual Inspection, Saturday 27th March at 4-15 p.m.—	do.	do.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.

Gatacre Cup Team:—Wednesday at 5-45 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams—Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions to-day (Tuesday); Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions Thursday; and Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions Friday, at 5-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

Gatacre Cup Team:—5-45 p.m. on Wednesday. Wheal Cup Teams—Nos. 2 and 3 at 5 p.m. and Nos. 1 and 4 at 9 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday next.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate to-morrow (Wednesday) and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday), Wednesday and Thursday next after drills.

The Examination for Proficiency certificates will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters on Saturday next the 6th instant at 6-45 a.m. sharp.

Dress—Drill order without arms patties to be worn.

By order,
A. J. Peile, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	February 16. Rs. A. P.	February 22. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000 0 0	76,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,49,977 3 8	1,74,48,723 13 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,55,786 6 11	5,38,37,755 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,014 7 6	4,37,009 14 5
Sundries	16,42,577 4 11	16,62,282 2 0
Rs.	9,85,22,348 7 0	10,01,86,010 14 5
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	27,51,383 0 0	29,12,606 0 6
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,05,030 4 0	66,62,030 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,48,42,712 1 9	2,76,09,422 12 2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,22,27,372 1 5	2,18,18,916 3 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,26,03,183 8 2	1,19,81,589 12 0
Balances with other Banks	11,75,963 2 5	15,32,033 10 8
Bullion	2,559 1 4	2,439 1 4
Dead Stock	13,22,244 9 2	13,26,257 15 1
Stamps	10,59) 0 6	10,360 3 6
Sundries	11,14,836 3 2	11,08,979 1 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,12,729 12 2	1,33,15,675 7 7
Do. at Branches	1,35,63,679 10 11	1,23,05,774 8 3
Rs.	9,85,32,348 7 0	10,01,86,010 14

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,27,610	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,80,186	do.
Others Deposits	5,13,234	Dec.
Post Bills	1,44,003	Inc.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	2,18,223	Inc.
Loans	27,58,716	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,456	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,21,494	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,02,846	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,57,905	Dec.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 11th Feb., 1897 are as follows:—

	In Feb. 1897. Bengal.	In Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	12,00,000	54,25,000
Actual	36,61,325	11,01,00	47,68,325
Better than Estimate	....	.....	....
Worst than Estimate	5,60,675	96,000	6,56,675

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1897. Bengal.	To end of Jan. 1897. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,64,75,000	1,40,00,000	6,04,75,000
Actual	4,50,22,025	1,11,38,975	5,61,61,000
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worst than Estimate	14,52,975	28,61,025	1,430004,

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd January, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	358	8	594
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,78,000	3,37,000	9,000	6,24,000
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,83,000	5,02,000	13,000	8,98,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,373	2,56,632	10,164	3,55,369
Per mile of Ry do.	235	514	22	771
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,447	8,01,335	18,059	11,93,841

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 81,369
Ditto to date..... " 2,95,841

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOLLEY—February 25, at Bombay, David Jolley, late Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, in his 72nd year. (English and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

McPHERSON—KELLY—February 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Dumka, by the Rev. H. Cogan, Chaplain, Fort-William, Hugh McPherson, Indian Civil Service, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of Dr. James Kelly, Civil Surgeon, Dumka.
PARKER—DUNCAN—February 25, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. C. W. Darling, M.A., Thomas Facewt Parker, of Glasgow, to Jane Graham, only daughter of John Duncan, Esq., Central Jute Mills, Goosery.

DEATH.

SMALLER—February 26, at Madras, Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Smaller, Printer and Publisher, "Madras Mail," aged 20 years, 7 months and 11 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

THE Cretan question is fast approaching a crisis. While Russia, Germany, and Austria are urging peremptory measures against Greece, to compel the immediate withdrawal of her forces from Crete, Great Britain, France, and Italy are desirous of acting with moderation, so as to enable Greece to withdraw without ostensibly yielding to compulsion. Meanwhile, fighting has been renewed, and the Mussulmans, armed by the Turkish Governor, have taken the initiative in Candia and the Cretan at Retimo. The King of Greece, according to the London correspondent of the Indian *Daily News*, has telegraphed to his father, the King of Denmark, declaring that he will never rest until the union between Greece and Crete has been achieved. The number of the reserves called to the colours has been augmented, and it is expected that the Government will refuse to comply with the dictation of the Powers. The excitement in Greece might well precipitate a revolution. The one hope of a satisfactory solution lies in the apparent understanding between Great Britain and France and Italy to avoid proceeding to extremities against Greece. Russia and Germany, even with the help of Austria, which will not be very forward in such a matter, have not sufficient naval forces to carry out the threat to blockade the Greek ports if the other three Powers, which have an overwhelming force in the Levant, decline to concur. French opinion has of late become so restive at the departure from the French traditional roll of Protector of the Christian populations in the East, that it will be difficult for Russia to take isolated action against the known wishes of the French Government in a matter so delicate. Nor can Germany view with entire equanimity the spectacle of Great Britain and France acting in concert, or be in any hurry to accentuate that possibly temporary rapprochement by high-handed action which they would probably regard as an attempt to force their hands. But at any moment speculations may be belied by events which in the words of the telegram, may result in very grave consequences.

WE have already adverted to Mr. Lee-Warner's able and brilliant paper, read before the Society of Arts, on the moral advance of the people of India during the sixty years of the Queen's reign. But we did not make reference to the scarcely less interesting discussions which followed, in which two distinguished ex-Lieutenant-Governors—to say nothing of a subordinate Native official from the Madras Presidency—held Mr. Lee-Warner's statements as to the prevalence of slavery in India down to the year 1843 to be mere moonshine. They did not indeed say so in those very words, but the expression seemed to Sir George Birdwood, quite rightly, to express precisely the attitude of incredulity in which they heard the extraordinary statement that slavery was an established institution in India six years after the Queen came to the throne. The lecturer found no difficulty in making good his presentment of the facts, which, as Sir George Birdwood shows, really understates them. On another point, Mr. C. Krishna Menon, the Madrassi official to whom we have just referred, was equally confident that the paper read did grave injustice to an old-time Indian institution. He declared that the picture of suttee was overcoloured; that no widow was ever dragged forcibly to the funeral pyre. She was entirely free to decide whether she would die or not; but once she had made the decision she was looked upon as a divine being. "The practice arose from a very lofty ideal; the wife thought she was part and parcel of her husband, and went to death purely from devotion to him. It was a purely ethical ides,"—and compulsion had no part in its realisation. Mr. Lee-Warner declined to accept that view of the matter, and referred Mr. Krishna to Ward's History of the Hindus and his own Protected States of India for terrible examples of enforced suttee. In his paper he quoted the language of a Conservative gentleman in Poona who bitterly resented the interference of the British Government with "a grand custom," and hinted that Hindu society could revenge itself by methods of which the police never hear. Such language is not often repeated, yet Mr. Lee-Warner affirms that he has heard many sober Indians arguing that India has lost virtue by the prohibition, and that womanly character has deteriorated owing to the suppression of acts of heroism and spiritual exaltation which suttee supplied. That such "acts of heroism" are not yet wholly things of the past is shown by what occurred recently in the Punjab. A widow deliberately set fire to the straw in an outhouse, and followed her husband to the other world by suttee. But there was no example of heroism—or of deliberate suicide—when widows were dragged by force to the pyre and thousands of spectators were demoralised by their horrible fate.

It is perhaps a distinct gain that the remembrance of such things has so far failed from the general mind of the people that it is possible to get up and affirm that widows were never compelled to die on their dead husband's funeral pile. Nothing is gained, however, by ignoring the historical fact that slavery has been rife in India until quite recent times, though it was abolished so noiselessly and so effectually that the change did not attract the attention of historians. Sir Steuart Bayley said very truly, that to most of those present at the meeting the history of slavery in India was new, and he confessed that he was himself entirely ignorant of the part slavery played in India in the first half of the century. In all the histories of this country only three lines could be found on the subject; showing that the authors did not understand its importance. But while Sir Steuart acknowledged that he was precipitate in supposing that the lecturer had over-emphasized the subject, when he referred to the report on slavery in India presented to Parliament in 1841, on which the Act of 1843 abolishing slavery was based. That "huge institution" was abolished in a day without a ripple of disturbance or even attracting attention. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attributes that surprising phenomenon to the fact that slavery was already dying out, the stoppage of the slave traffic and the disapproval of the executive having prepared the way for its abolition, and it was accepted as inevitable. The noiseless success of the Act has, however, been always attributed to the fact that it simply destroyed the legal status of slavery. The courts were forbidden to take any cognisance of the alleged fact that one man had any proprietory right in another. There being no means of maintaining or enforcing such right it gradually died a natural death without anyone being aware of the exact moment of its decease. The example is worth the attention of the authorities in Zanzibar and British East Africa. It would save a great deal of trouble, and possibly much bloodshed, and avert the possible dislocation of the social edifice such as it is in that part of the Queen's dominions if the courts and council simply ignore the status of slavery and say nothing about the matter, until people have begun to forget the name and the thing, as they have been almost forgotten in India.

Sir Alfred Lyall has to confess that all that Mr. Lee-Warner said about slavery in this country down to the early years of the present reign was altogether strange to him. He doubted whether anything beyond the species of rural serfdom, prevalent at one time over Europe, existed in India, giving as a reason that the country being divided into varying kingdoms, it would have been easy for a slave to escape from one state into another. But he acknowledged that he himself bought children during times of famine, and distributed them amongst different people who undertook to feed them and bring them up. He also recognised that when men could not otherwise avoid death by starvation they sold themselves into slavery for food. All that is at an end. No man has now to sell more than his daily labour to obtain food at the relief-works maintained by Government during famine. That is a vast improvement, which frees the population from the terror of having to choose between slavery and death from want of sustenance. Mr. Lee-Warner showed from the blue books that the "famine diet" is superior in quantity and quality to the habitual diet of the slaves, whose condition and treatment are set forth in the report to Parliament in the year 1841. Sir George Birdwood, writing subsequently to the Arts Society's Journal, points out that Sir Bartle Frere computed the number of slaves in India when the Act was passed, at 9,000,000. But the figures were under the mark; the slaves, taking one district with another, numbered from one-sixth to one-half the entire population. In one district the Commissioners, found 200 landlords, who possessed 2,000 slaves each. Down to the time of the Emperor Akbar slavery was universal in India; he was the first to put an end to the practice of enslaving prisoners of war and the inhabitants of captured cities. Hindu law recognised slavery. Manu, in his Institutes, created fifteen categories of slaves—castes within castes—which facilitated the task of keeping them in bondage. Down to 1843, Sir George tells us, not only the Hindus and Mahomedans kept slaves, the Portuguese, Parsees, Armenians, and English did the same. We have read somewhere of the complaint of Mem Sahebs up-country, that since the purchase of slaves was prohibited, it was impossible to get ayahs to mind the children. All this was compatible with a degree of humanity towards slaves, of which no trace can be found in Mrs. Beecher Stow's Uncle Tom's Cabin. In the plantations every man claimed and exercised the right to larrup his own nigger. The slave was as much his property as his horse or his ass or anything that was his. In the East the slave was, and in countries where the institution still exists is, a member of his or her master's household, with certain conventional rights and immunities. But "disguise thyself as thou wilt, still slavery thou art a bitter draught"—even under the mild Hindu. It is a thing to thank God on that in the first seven years of the Queen's reign it came to an end in this country.

MR. GHANDI and his friends seem to have had a more lively reception in Durban than they anticipated. And if we may believe the local journals, Mr. Ghandi's friends did not render him that support which he might have expected them to. For quite a week they were not permitted to land. Anti-Asiatic feeling ran high a long time previous to the arrival of the steamers Naderi and Courland, and when it became generally known that they were about to put ashore a number of Asiatics, large crowds of residents, including Kaffirs, assembled in the quays prepared to use force, if necessary, to prevent their landing. A society, calling itself the European Protection Association, met and passed a number of resolutions which were addressed to the Government. In reply thereto, the Government stated that it was their intention to introduce at the ordinary session of Parliament, which would be held as early as possible in March, legislation to restrain the Asiatic invasion, and to increase the powers of Government in the matter of quarantine. In the meantime the Association was informed that the Government were doing all they could by communication with the Indian Government to arrest emigration from India of persons such as those on board the vessels then in quarantine. Government was of opinion that the object aimed at was only to be attained by a firm, thoughtful, persistent policy, without any show of haste or excitement. It believed that in the course it was pursuing it would have the support not only of the Colony, but of all South Africa, and of other British Colonies, and the Association was at the same time warned that any departure from constitutional means would greatly add to the difficulties of the position. This apparently pacified the prime movers of the Association. But though they abandoned all idea of preventing the Indians landing, they gave them such a scare that after the Association withdrew the crowd from the quays that they made up their minds not to land. The Association offered to pay their passages back to Bombay if they would go, and to this the bulk of the passengers are reported to have consented. But Mr. Ghandi finally prevailed—not, however, until he had been assaulted by the mob. It had been reported that he had on board a number of compositors and pressmen together with plant to start a newspaper in which to champion Asiatic aspirations. Carried ashore, he assured his assailants that he had no press and no compositors, but they tore off his turban, struck him with a riding-whip, and bespattered him with mud. The police rescued him, and escorted him to a Parsee store, which was bolted, barred, and surrounded by police for Mr. Ghandi's protection. The Indians eventually landed and proceeded to their respective destinations. But the warning issued by the Government of India that they do so at their own risk may prevent others going. Legislation is now pending. In the meantime the colonists are combining, believing that though the Asiatics landed, the demonstration would have the desired effect and lead, at all events, to the restriction of Indian immigration.

IT is interesting to read in Dr. Lowson's paper on the plague in the *Lancet* of February 13th that he believes there is no great danger of infection from the breath of a plague patient. If this had been very probable, he considers, there would have been more deaths among those who worked so hard at Hong Kong against the plague. Not one of the people engaged in the house-to-house visitation, although during the height of the epidemic they were the best part of two hours twice a day employed in the work of examining inmates of infected and badly infected houses, took the disease. This he attributes to the fact that during this examination the dust and dirt of the house was left undisturbed. The nurses in the hospitals, even in those the air of which was indescribably bad, owing to the inveterate dislike of the Chinese to fresh air, did not catch the plague except in two solitary instances. The attendants slept practically in the wards of the patients and were on duty for a considerable number of hours, and in the overcrowded plague ship Hygeia, though they were overworked, often being on duty in the fetid atmosphere of the lower deck for fourteen hours at a stretch and among patients whose clothes and persons were objectionable in every way, and they never took plague. But he holds that a cloud of dust and dirt blown from a plague room may promptly give one the plague. Those who cleaned out the houses in Hong Kong caught the infection until the precaution of first disinfecting the dust was taken, after which they worked with impunity at the cleansing operations.

THE Postal Conference at Nagpur, as we anticipated in our issue of the 20th ultimo, has agreed to the acceleration of the mails between Bombay and Calcutta by twelve hours with two mail trains daily each way. One mail will be carried to Calcutta on the Bengal-Nagpur line; the other will follow the present route. The proposal to dispatch a special engine and postal van from Bombay to overtake the regular train with the overland mail would cost the Government of India Rs. 80,000

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COLLECTIVE NOTE TO GREECE.

LONDON, FEB. 28, MIDNIGHT.

It is understood that a collective note, giving Greece four days in which to evacuate Crete, will be presented to-morrow.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN CRETE.

Skirmishing took place throughout Friday and Saturday around Retimo and Candia.

The Mussalmans, who were armed by the Governor, were the aggressors at Candia, and the Cretans began the attack at Retimo.

Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

THE TSAR AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

By order of the Tsar a special night was given at the Opera House at St. Petersburg to-night in aid of the Indian Famine.

GOLD STANDARD FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Japan has decided to introduce a gold standard at the ratio of thirty-two one-third in October.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has reached the sum of £369,000.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

GREECE UNYIELDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A special telegram from London to the "Indian Daily News" states that the Greco-Cretan question has reached a very grave crisis, and most unexpected events have happened which necessitated a hurried meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday. The entire Liberal Press, with the exception of the "Daily Chronicle," advises the Greeks to accept the decision arrived at by the Powers regarding the autonomy of Crete with the suzerainty of the Sultan, and urges Greece not to resist the united action of the Powers; but Greece scouts the idea of the retention of Turkish soldiers in Crete. The King of Greece has telegraphed to his father that he will never rest until the union of Greece and Crete has been accomplished. As a result of this decision more Greek Reserves have been called out, and it is feared that the rejection by Greece of the honourable solution proposed by the Powers will probably result in very grave consequences.

Mr. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, says that the decision to maintain Greek troops in Crete is irrevocable; but this is not generally believed.

Intense irritation prevails at Athens against all foreigners.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra), left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

FEB. 28.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here, to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

H. M. S. Flora, from London, and Brisk, from Trincomalee, arrived.

Mail steamer Sumatra, from Calcutta, arrived.

MARCH 1.

French mail steamer Natal, from China, arrived.

Austrian Lloyd's mail steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
4s per cent. Sterling Loan	117 5-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

MR. HANKIN'S ILLNESS.

A TELEGRAM received from the Civil Surgeon at Agra, yesterday, states that Mr. Hankin has mild plague, and his temperature is normal. The glands both of the arm-pits and groin are swollen, but there are no other serious symptoms. On receipt of this information Professor Haffkine advised that the injection of anti-toxin should be withheld for the present.

GYMKHANA TENNIS.

THE first ties in the Marryatt Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup Tournament were played off, last evening, at the Bombay Gymkhana, with the following result:—

Green beat Symes 5-6, 6-4, 6-5.
Reid beat Cheetham 6-3 4-6, 6-3.
Brooks beat Pechy 6-3, 6-2.

GEN. SIR RICHARD HARRISON presided, on Feb. 10, at a lecture given by Lt.-Col. Lord Raglan, at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Militia in 1897." The lecturer referred to the great deficiency both of officers and men in the force, and traced its various causes. If all officers had to enter the Army through the Militia he thought the problem would be solved at once. An interesting discussion followed, and Major-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell in the course of his remarks stated that the authorities had decided to give ten commissions in the Army annually to officers of Militia Artillery instead of four as at present.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on Feb. 8 Mr. Justice Wright had before him the case of Maxim-Nordenfelt Company v. Anderson an action brought by the Maxim-Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Company and Mr. Hiram Stevens Maxim against Sir W. Anderson Director-General of Ordnance Factories for a declaration that certain letters patent for the manufacture of an explosive compound (cordite) were valid. Plaintiffs also asked for damages and an injunction. Defendant denied the alleged infringement and asserted that the invention was not novel and that the specification was insufficient. The case is not yet finished.

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

WITH the tendency of the entire inhabitants of this small earth of ours to career on the ever-attractive cycle, it is natural that an interest should be aroused in the doing of the wheel world. I shall therefore not apologise for recording from week to week the most notable occurrences that happen at Home in connection with our health-inspiring and strength-giving pastime. Nowhere as yet, as far as I am aware, has this pastime aroused so much enthusiasm as in England. I write of the pastime, for in France and America far more attention seems to be given to racing affairs than to the furtherance of cycling midst country lanes and mountain heather. Of course I shall give the sport its due share in these notes, but as I am more of the gipsy cyclist than path racer, I must deal more with the social side of cycling.

I look on the path as a means to an end inasmuch that the ever-present movement towards perfection in cycle construction, so necessary in racing, results in improvements much beneficial to the ordinary user of the cycle. Were it not for the path, and the enormous competition—aided by the trade—thereon, how backward might we still be so far as the lightness of our present machines, the resiliency and speed qualities of our tyres, the strength of every important part of the machine, &c., are concerned. We should undoubtedly be years behind. As it is, English cycle and tyre construction is second to none in the word, and it is likely that in this, as in many things, English skill and workmanship will prevail, while the pastime remains a National one, which, in my opinion, means for ever.

Some discussion has been aroused upon a book recently published with the very attractive title—attractive because of the present prevailing enthusiasm—of "Cycling as a cause of Heart Disease." Written by the eminent Dr. Herschell, it contains a large amount of very useful information—where it does not frighten the timid. It does not take very long, as a rule, to make us fancy we are sufferers from several sinister forms of ailment, and I fear the perusal of Dr. Herschell's book will make many persons pause before fulfilling their intention of ordering a bicycle. Yet this eminent authority cannot deny that there is no danger to be apprehended from the use of a machine when over exertion is not indulged in. It is over exertion that now must be guarded against, and this applies to even the strongest amongst us. There is nothing more dangerous in over exertion, however, from cycling, then in any other form of recreation, such as football, cricket, tennis, and so on. Time with most riders, teaches prudence, for Nature is its own reminder that it cannot be played with.

Elderly riders, who suddenly begin to cycle, are of course much more apt to suffer from the effects of over exertion than those of more youthful years and stronger frame. An elderly gentleman who rushes to catch his morning train, is guilty of a very serious indiscretion, just as much as if he attempted to ride a steep hill—for in hill-climbing the heart is naturally called upon to act with much greater force than usual. Let the note of every cyclist be moderation—far more enjoyment and no risk whatever is the result.

An interesting discussion is just now taking place here with regard to whether or not a greater strain is made ubon the strength of the frame of a machine when "coasting"—*i. e.*, riding downhill with feet on front fork rests. A writer who poses as an authority asserts that there is no extra strain whatever under such circumstances. I quite fail to see this. A "dead" weight rests on the machine when the rider is "coasting," and every unevenness met with in the surface of the hill cannot be partly obviated by the almost unconscious movements of the cyclist in ordinary riding, for a rider, afer his novitiate, learns to "humour" his machine in tackling even the smallest obstacles. The weight of the body in ordinary riding can be distributed at will over saddle, pedals, and handles. Is "coasting" this is impossible. Besides, it is a well-known fact that "coasting" results in many accidents from the sudden breaking of a part, which would probably not occur in the usual way.

A short time ago an enterprising editor in want of copy announced that Mr. Gladstone, who is in his 88th year, was seriously contemplating adopting cycling as his pastime instead of tree-chopping. The result of this statement has been a perfect shoal of letters addressed to the venerable ex-statesman from cycle and tyre makers eagerly offering to supply him with machines and tyres "free, gratis, and for nothing." Mr. Gladstone declined with thanks, for, of course, the published "news" was purely imaginary in the first instance.

The frost has disappeared and with balmier weather the cyclist's thoughts range themselves towards park and lane. If cycling had not got right down into the very nature of Englishmen, the climate here must have crushed the pastime during winter, for verily since the beginning of November last, we have scarcely had a chance of seeing a dry road. As I write, in Fleet Street, the rain is pouring down in torrents, and the chief views from my window are umbrellas, mackintoshes and mud. Happy people, those in drier climes, where cycling all the year round is enjoyable indeed!

A very good rule has come into force since the last meeting of the National Cyclists' Union. It is now compulsory for professionals entering a scratch or invitation race to ride, except some satisfactory reason is given. Penalty—suspension. This rule has been made necessary owing to the habit professional riders had fallen into in entering for several races on the same date, and being announced in advertisments to appear on one day at different tracks, so widely apart that Sir Boyle Roche's bird would have found some difficulty in being present at each. The public who were more or less attracted by such announcements, naturally resented being made fools of. Therefore, Mr. Professional will have to be a leetle more considerate in future.

The wages question in the cycle trade is likely this year to become a very important one, for although a general increase of pay has lately been going on, there is a likelihood of more money being asked for. The "Coventry Times" says that firms complain most strongly of the departure of men from one place to another at the offer of an advance in wages of a penny or halfpenny per hour. Manufacturers state that in many instances the men are unskilled in their work when first employed, and no sooner are they instructed than they go elsewhere, thus occasioning the employers much inconvenience and loss.

The National Cyclists' Union has made an heroic effort and actually sent a deputation last week to Euston to interview the manager of the London and North-Western. They wanted what everyone wants nowadays, reduction of present charges. One of their requests was for a nominal fee only to be charged to cyclists who wish to get away from the City, say twenty-five miles, before mounting their machines. This would doubtless be a boon. The company was also asked to grant tickets at reduced fares to racing men attending sports. Let us hope that something good may come of the interview. I doubt if there will, however.

Even if you are a lord, you must not ride on English footpaths. The other day Lord and Lady Osborne were fined at the Maiden-head County Court for transgressing the law of their country by riding their bicycles on that part of the road set aside for the exclusive use of pedestrians. Her ladyship was fined 7s. 6d. more than the gentleman, because she had actually sent the policeman who had stopped them five shillings, for what purpose may be guessed; but the stern limb of the law did not hesitate to show up this instance of attempted bribery.

The rage for cycling, according to a cycling writer, has developed, or rather originated, what is known as the "bicycle boudoir," and girl enthusiasts are decorating their little "dens" in characteristic fashion. Photo frames are mounted on miniature bicycles, flower vases the same, and the castors of chairs, tables, &c., are made of tiny rubber wheels. As to the wall paper, that is equally characteristic, and represents all sorts of scenes, showing incidents of a bicycle nature. Everything, in fact, in the way of decoration suggests the hobby of the hour. It is quite the fashion that dinner tables also should, in their floral arrangements, at least do honour to the wheel.

The medical profession appears to consider it the proper thing to let itself loose on the pastime of cycling. Dr. A. Schofied gave an interesting lecture on cycling for women at the Polytechnic Institution the other afternoon. The lecturer said that some two and a half years ago he had incurred no little odium by advocating cycling for women; but times had changed wonderfully since then, practice had completely upset theory, and those who had formulated all sorts of objections had since been forced to climb down as gracefully as might be. The objection that cycling was unsuitable for women had been proved a fallacy. There was the objection of possible deformity, but he did not find any tendency among women to emulate the attitude of the "scorcher"; on the contrary, women usually rode in much better form than men.

Dr. Schofield was very emphatic about the danger of traffic riding, and considered it "quite indefensible." The nervous tension caused what is know as the "bicycle face," which was a very undesirable acquisition. I very much, doubt, however, if the more or less vague fears of a "bicycle face" will deter ladies from enjoying shopping and getting about town on their cycles, and the statement that doing so is "quite indefensible" is somewhat sweeping. A "bicycle face," if such a thing really exists outside the fashionable doctor's consulting room, is on a par with the "tennis arm." It simply means that cycling hurts no one. Over-cycling hurts everybody.

As to the general benefits of cycling, Dr. Schofield said that one of the greatest was that it took women more into the open air, and so counteracted one of the chief evils of town life—too much time spent indoors. Moreover, cycling brought into play muscles which were scarcely ever used except in rowing; these were the muscles of the back and waist, which were much used in cycling, although many people were not aware of the fact. Among the physical benefits a decided enlargement of the chest was brought about, and, in the words of that well-known authority, Dr. E. B. Turner, "the general health was improved and a vast number of petty ills were banished." Moreover, many who found walking too fatiguing were able to cycle because the weight of the body was carried by the machine.

Amongst the thousands of testimonials the Dunlop Tyre Co. have received pointing out the efficiency of Dunlop tyres, the following is a fair sample:—"I can honestly say I have never come across a tyre which could beat the Dunlop for durability, strength, and speed. I have ridden thousands of miles on all kinds of roads without a single puncture."

Three hundred and forty-six cycles altogether were staged at the Manchester Cycle Show. No less than 243 were fitted with Dunlop tyres and over half had Dunlop Westwood rims fitted to them.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Loyalty to the Chamber suggested my letter to you on Friday, and the same feeling prompts me to point out that "F. C. R.'s" letter, in your morning contemporary, is as "misleading," as he tries to make out my remarks were. It is well-known that this "humble individual" was elected a member of the Chamber only a few days before the annual meeting. As he has referred to the two "older and more influential members of the Chamber," who assisted him in obtaining the signatures intended to signify dissent from the supposed "inaction" of the ex-Chairman, it may be as well to point out who they are. The senior member of the two has, it is true, been a member of the Chamber for a great many years, and it is noteworthy that he has scarcely ever joined in any of the work which should attach to members who desire to be regarded as "influential." He has steadily refused to serve on the Committee or to give any help in other direction. His attitude is invariably one of opposition and discontent. His inaction has prevented the members from even appointing him to the Deputy Chairmanship. The word "influential," although used in a merely comparative sense by "F. C. R.," is scarcely an appropriate one to apply to the other canvassers for signatures, seeing that the capacity in which for a short time he represented the Chamber ceased when an opportunity was given the members of bringing to a close the relations existing between him and themselves in view of the very limited extent to which his work in that connection had entitled him to a continuance of their confidence. That incident is believed in many quarters to largely explain the reason why he has taken so active a share in formieg the Cave of Adullum against the "inaction" of the ex-Chairman.

The statement of "F. C. R." that the number of signatures was purposely limited to twenty, is to me suprising, in view of all I have heard from various members. It suggests one or two questions: (1) How is it that two of the signatures were unauthorised in the sense that they were not given with the authority of the directors of the concern, on whose behalf they were supposed to be made? (2) What need was there to ask people who were not members of the Chamber, or were not authorised by members to sign? (3) How is it that the twenty signatures took just as many days to procure, if the matter was of such urgency as to give no time for asking members ready to sign to do so? (4) How is it if "the majority of the members" supported the views contained in the letter, it was deemed desirable to send it round in an unauthorised and irregular manner? The document could have been circulated to all the members by the regular channel in a couple of days. My fifth question is how is it that more than half the persons requested to sign refused to do so?

I did not say in my last letter that the representation to Government, drafted as the outcome of this curious business, was withdrawn. All I said was, that the representation was far more moderate in tone than "F.C.R." and his two friends had hoped to see indited. The truth of this can be seen by a comparison of the letter to Government, published in your issue of yesterday, with the document to which one signature a day was after persistent effort secured in a period of three weeks. Your contemporary's correspondent lays the flattering unction to his soul that it was this precious letter which drew from Lord Sandhurst the speech he delivered on Friday; and that his Excellency pledged the support of Government to a programme "practically identical with the one outlined" in the letter to the Chairman of the Chamber. As a matter of fact, if credit is to be taken for influencing Government to adopt the programme to which it is committed, it belongs to the ex-Chairman rather than to F. C. R. and his friends, for before F. C. R.'s concern was elected a member of the Chamber, Mr. Beaufort had, as the members of the old committee know very well, made various suggestions to Government, many of which have been adopted. In your own columns, as pointed out in one of your leading articles to-day, the plans outlined in the Governor's speech were many weeks ago vigorously advocated with results that are now apparent. "F. C. R." and the other canvassers should be the last to take credit for giving Government guidance or advice which they have taken. Who were the men who, when the letter whose genesis I have explained was being hatched, averred that they had "entirely lost confidence in Government" and on that ground asked persons to sign the epistle?—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANT.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 28.

10 p.m.	71·9

MONDAY.—MARCH 1.

6 a.m.	68·0
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	80·0

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 22.

THE Budget estimate for expenditure up to June next has been so exceeded that a supplementary credit of Rs. 4,13,100 has been issued to meet the increasing demand for expenditure. The newly-reorganised army takes Rs. 2,80,000, besides Rs. 175,844 previously estimated, and the second higher figure is Rs. 25,000 for passages besides Rs. 30,000 budgetted for. The supplementary credit represents about 1-5th of the gross annual revenue, and how it is to be met is a question that will puzzle the revenue secretary.

Mr. Miguel Lilliffe de Quadros, who was suspended pending criminal proceedings against him as clerk of the Revenue Department at Pernem has been ordered to join his appointment until the result of the proceedings are made known. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 23rd Jan. last averaged Rs. 47 per mile compared with Rs. 212 for the corresponding period last year. The total amount for the two weeks of the first half-year amounted to Rs. 7,617 against Rs. 26,682 for a similar period last year. Mr. C. L. de Quadros, assistant to the Attorney to the Crown at Damaun, has been transferred to be assistant to the Advocate-General with the High Court, and Mr. L. A. Gomes de Barros has been sent to Damaun. Mr. A. O. de Castro has been promoted to be District Judge at Damaun, and Mr. Viega to the identical post at Bardez. Mr. B. N. Garcia who was appointed District Judge of Bardez, has been transferred to a similar post at Salsette. Rev. F de Sa Martinho, Missionary of the Diocese of Cochim, has been transferred to Mazambique. Mr. Braganga, the Administrator of the Communities of Bardez, has been praised for energy and zeal in recovering old taxes, Rs. 17,742 for 1871-79. The revenue return for Portuguese India during themonth of October 1896 shows that income from all sources amounted to Rs. 184,363, while the expenditure was Rs. 204,122, showing a deficit of about Rs 70,000. The ministry has fallen and succeeded by a new one, and the Royal Commissary, Senhor Newes Ferreira, is shortly leaving Goa. Mr. Castilho who was named some time ago, is coming to succeed him. The Gunboat Tajo is being prepared to convey the Governor-General to Bombay. His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop is at Belgaum at present. If the Governor-General goes away before the arrival of Senhor Castilho, his Grace may have to return to Goa to assume the functions of the President of the Government Council.

THE HON'BLE MR. BIRDWOOD AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of the educated people of this Presidency when I say that our University Syndicate should at a very early date convene a meeting of the Senate and bring forward a resolution to ask the Chancellor to grant this much coveted degree on our retiring judicial member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor. I am sure that whatever views different persons may take of the line which this Hon'ble gentleman has adopted after his leaving the Bench in 1892, everyone will admit that in our University he has been a faithful and a devoted sustainer and supporter of learning. As an University examiner, as a member of the Senate for the last 34 years, as a member of the Syndicate for many years, as twice Dean in the Faculty of Arts, and lastly as the Vice-Chancellor of our University, his service has been constant and unremitting, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to find that he is so highly appreciated, and that his name is to remain for ever in the golden book of our University. He will be enshrined amongst the best and most deserving men of our University. That so eminent a scholar and so devoted a friend of our University as the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., is quite worthy of and deserves the degree of LL.D., nobody who has watched his whole career can deny. He has always devoted himself a good deal to the advancement of education in our Presidency. When the retiring Director of Public Instruction of Bengal has obtained the degree of LL.D. from the Calcutta University, has not a man of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's position and scholarship greater right to that degree from the Bombay University? He is soon to pass away from active life, not from life wholly, but merely into the autumn of retirement, in which we hope he will long continue his benevolent existence.—Yours, &c.,

RATANJI SORABJI.

NASIK NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, FEB. 28.

THE weather here appears to be pleasant, but the *Sinhasta* does not seem to have attracted many persons to this holy place. The *Sinhasta*, as all your readers are aware, comes once in a cycle of 12 years, and is regarded with feelings of great veneration by the Hindu community. Many pilgrimages are undertaken, the most favourite amongst them being that to this city, which is situated on the banks of the Godaveri, a river of great sanctity. The local Municipality seems to be on the alert to prevent the entry of plague cases into the city. A medical examination is held at the station, and in Panchvati, which abounds with so many dharmshalas, the supervision is particularly stringent. Every day, once or twice a police or municipal myrmidon enters each dharmshala to look after every new arrival, and if he finds anyone sick, he at once makes a report to the Inspector. Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, Dr. Cabral, the Health Officer, and Mr. N. V. Gole, the chairman of the managing committee, also pay occasional visits, and are doing their best to keep the place as sweet and clean as possible. This is a very badly constructed town with next to no drainage or sanitary arrangements, and if once your ruthless guest finds admittance here, it is sure to play havoc, and consequently no inspection would be too stringent here.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce the death here of the widow of a Bombay celebrity—I mean the widow of Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., once Sheriff of Bombay. She came here on the 10th inst., with her sons, Messrs. Eknath and Dhondunath, and grandson, Mr. Sundernath Dinanath, to help in the performance of funeral obsequies in connection with the recent death of her grand-daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sonabai Sundernath Khote. But soon after her arrival here she fell ill, and got a stroke of paralysis and breathed her last after an illness of about a few days, on Monday, the 22nd inst. She was a pious and charitable lady.

WANTED A SANITARY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I always read and hear of societies as anthropological, for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and many others; but up to now I see that no society has been yet formed by the leading or medical men of Bombay or Moffusil for the prevention of invisible cruelty to mankind as regards their health. When people suffer in health, the labouring or the mercantile, it is always a loss to the people, the Municipality, as well as to the Government. Nowadays, when there is a tendency of some municipalities to keep sanitary superintendents to work as health officers, who are not medical men, I see the urgent necessity of forming a sanitary society by the leading public everywhere in large cities. As H. E. Lord Harris said at Bhavnagar in a speech "a Municipality ought to look particularly for light (sunlight) on roads and houses, lamp-light on roads and lanes, proper condition of the roads and lanes, as regards cleanliness and repair, and last, but most important, plentiful supply of wholesome drinking water," for which the Surat people are deeply indebted to Mr. Lely. Now, as regards cleanliness of roads, lanes, and watering, the present energetic Collector, Mr. Moodoe, of Surat, has requested the Municipal Commissioners to look after the sanitation of their respective wards, and to write to the Municipal secretary at once about any uncleanliness, nuisance, or opening of gutters or public roads or lanes. When we look to the present condition of the plague, it is the bounden duty of the leading members of each city to assist the Government and the Municipality by forming a society, called the Sanitary Society, for a strict watch over the sanitation of each cities. Sanitary inspectors, health officers, and other peons can't see everything in a city everyday, especially when there is only one health officer for a city like Surat and Poona. There is science in cleanliness; so that the Government ought to see that men versed in that particular science are employed by the municipalities to look after the health of the people. When I see the side-open gutters on the public roads near the mills at the Parel station (B. B.), I think the Municipal authority, notwishstanding the increase of mortality at Parel, has not taken the least care to get the gutters flushed properly everyday.—Yours, &c.,

Parel, Feb. 25. D. H. KOHTA.

MR. BRYAN'S book has been published in the United States, and it seems to be in nice taste, to judge from some of the extracts given. This is one of Mrs. Bryan's contributions, describing how her future husband first impressed her:—"He was neatly though not fastidiously dressed, and stood firmly and with dignity. I noted particularly his hair and his smile. The former, black in colour, fine quality, and parted distressingly straight: the latter expansive and expressive. In later years this smile has been the subject of considerable comment; but the well-rounded cheeks of Mr. Bryan now check its onward march, and no one has seen the real breadth of the smile who did not see it in the early days. Upon one occasion a heartless observer was heard to remark, 'That man whispers in his own ear,' but this was a cruel exaggeration."

DR. YERSIN.

DR. YERSIN, who is expected shortly in Bombay with his anti-plague serum, is an enthusiastic man of science, with a strong love of adventure. The following account of his career gathered from the French papers cannot fail to be interesting to the Indian public. He is descended from an old Huguenot family, which had to quit France owing to the Edict of Nantes. He himself was born at Morgues in Switzerland. His father was a professor of Natural History, and was one of the teachers of M. Paul Bert, the distinguished French Physiologist, who died shortly after taking up the appointment of Governor-General of Cochin China. From an early period of his life Mr Yersin exhibited a marked taste for chemistry and physics; and even before he took his Bachelor's degree he published a remarkable paper on Ozone. Later on at the University of Lausanne he devoted much attention in the Laboratory of Professor Dufour to the study of Atmospheric Electricity, and wrote a most interesting essay on the subject. He next took to the microscope, and in 1885 went to Paris. Here he was fortunate enough to enter the Laboratory of Dr. Cornil, who is one of the most eminent scientific medical man in France, and it was during his service under Dr. Cornil that he became an enthusiastic adherent of Pasteurism. Dr. Cornil was one of the physicians of the Parisian Hospital, known as the Hotel Dieu, and about this time several Russian peasants, who had been bitten by a mad wolf, were admitted in the Doctor's wards for palliative treatment. One of these died from hydrophobia and Dr. Yersin conducted the post mortem examination. While doing so he was wounded in the finger by a splinter of one of the dead man's bones. He was now in danger of suffering from blood poisoning or hydrophobia; and considerations of fear as well as scientific curiosity induced him to have himself inoculated. He thus came in contact with the famous M. Roux, and was inoculated with the ardour for bacteriological study. M. Roux got Yersin to assist him in his work, and the youngmedico soon become a proficient. Yersin now devoted himself to the study of tuberculosis and diphtheria, and in conjunction with his master, Dr. Roux, brought out in that remarkable work entitled *Toxine Diphteritique*—which pointed the way towards the discovery of an anti-croup vaccine. In 1887 Yersin had himself naturalised a Frenchman, for he was till then a Swiss subject, though France had been the original home of his family. In the following year, when the Pasteur Institute was established in the Rue Dutot, Yersin found employment in the Laboratory. Here he soon attracted notice for his zeal and enthusiasm for microscopic research; but all of a sudden he decided on becoming a surgeon on board one of the ships of the *Messageries Maritimes*. His friends were surprised and did their best to induce him to alter his decision; but nothing would shake him, and in a short while he embarked for Saigon. Even now his scientific instincts got the better of him, and whenever his vessel put into an eastern port, he would make short incursions into the interior of the country with a view to spying out the scientific beauty of the land. Later on he joined the Colonial Medical service of France and volunteered for all sorts of dangerous missions, which he usually executed alone mounted on an elephant and accompanied by a guide or two. During these rash expeditions into the interior of Toukin and Annam, Yersin was in the habit of medically treating the people on his route, and the latter, among whom he was known as the "white sorcerer," seldom molested him. On one occasion however he was attacked by pirates and relieved of all his baggage, including his gun, which he always took with him on these journeys. The doctor had a leg broken in the encounter, and was severely handled by the priates, who only left him when they thought he was dying. A few months after this adventure he was at Hong Kong making experiments with the plague-stricken Chinese.

During his stay in the far East Yersin devoted much study to the complaint believed to be the plague—and as is known he claims to have isolated the microbe from the glands of those suffering from the disease. In 1895 he returned to Paris in order to have an anti-plague vaccine prepared in the same fashion as Dr. Roux prepares his anti-croup vaccine, and was returning to Annam when he was stopped at Colombo and requested to proceed to Bombay. As he had not sufficient vaccine with him he was unable to go to Bombay and had to continue his journey in order to obtain sufficient quantities. Dr. Yersin's laboratory in Annam is financed by the French Colonial Government, while the Pasteur Institute at Paris supplies some of the scientific instruments. This Laboratory is situated on the sea shore at a lonely place named Nha-Terang, and there is plenty of space for the numerous horses required for the preparation of immunising serum. The process of immunising horses takes a long time; and on an average eighty or a hundred horses are needed in order to prepare about two hundred doses a year. Dr. Yersin, it should be added, had just been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government in recognition of his successful cures of plague.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE interchange of quarters at Raipur and Sambalpur by the Wings of the 2nd Madras Infantry has been cancelled for the present cold season.

THE 29th Bombay Infantry leave Loralai for Chaman on 1st April, arriving on 15th.

THE 25th Bombay Infantry leave Chaman 16th April and arrive Loralai 30th.

SANCTION has been accorded to the adoption in India of the home scales of baggage for sea journeys for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men and their families.

A FEW gentlemen interested in the development of the mechanism of the rifle as a military weapon, and some representatives in this country of foreign Governments, were present February 2nd at Runemade during a trial of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, the object of the trial being to test the efficiency of the breech and repeating action of the weapon rather than its accuracy in shooting. This rifle has already been adopted in Denmark, with a calibre of 8mm., in the United States with a calibre of 7·5mm., and in Norway with a calibre of 6·5mm. Like the Manlicher of Austria-Hungary and of Roumania, it has a very high muzzle velocity. The principal advantage claimed for it is that it can be used with equal ease as a single loader or as a repeater. The magazine which contains five cartridges when full, cannot only be charged by means of clips containing a full supply but also when partially emptied, can be filled with separate cartridges. Moreover, the magazine can be charged while the breech is closed and a cartridge is in the chamber ready for firing. It is stated that the rifle is singularly free from liability to injury from dust or rust, and the statement is supported by the report of August, 1892, issued by the Board and magazine arms at New York. Moreover, an ingenious contrivance provides a vent for escaping gases from defective cartridges of such a fashion that the mechanism is less liable to injury than is the case in some modern rifles. Apart from these matters, of which the ease of charging the magazine when partially empty, and the simplicity and completeness with which the weapon is turned into a single-loader, are the most important, there are certain obvious merits which strike the rifleman. The magazine, which is opened and closed with the right thumb, is of substantial construction, firmly attached to the gun, and easy in the working. The bolt is far less complicated and more solid in construction than that of the Lee-Metford, and particularly at the moment of closing the breech, works more smoothly and with less effort on the part of the operator. Finally, any man accustomed to handle fire-arms can, after a few minutes' observation, take the gun to pieces without using any tool and with his hands alone; and from this, together with the solid construction of the bolt, and its simplicity, comes considerable advantage in cleaning. The weight of the rifle is about 8½lb.

DR. FRICKER, Head Physician of the Evangelical Hospital in Odessa, describes in the *German Medical Weekly* the case of a woman, of thirty-five who comes of a healthy family, but about a year and a-half ago, through the loss of a child, was the victim of a temporary nervous disorder. Three months ago, on the death of a second child, this developed into decided melancholia. The patient declared her resolution to commit suicide. As the result of an operation, Dr. Fricker took out of her stomach thirty-seven objects she had swallowed weighing about 6½oz., these included a key about 3inlong, a silver tea-spoon 6in., a plated tea-spoon 3 5½in., a plated fork 8in two nails, one 2½in. and the other 3½in., two hairpins, twelve pieces of glass, an iron hook about 4in. in size, a steel pen, nine needles, a piece of graphite, a boot button, a grape stone, two little balls of tinfoil, and a crotchet needle 4½in. long.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT-DUFF'S two volumes of "Notes from a Diary, 1857-1872," just published by Mr. John Murray, are full of amusing things and promise to be in great demand at the libraries. In 1857 Mr. Grant-Duff had engaged himself to take a lady friend to hear Stanley on one of the occasions, rare at this period, when he was preaching in London:—"Just as I left that house, I said, 'Stanley is sure to preach upon "Whittington and his Cat," or something interesting.' We went to the church, which was St. Michael's College Hill—one of Wren's—and were placed opposite each other in a large square pew. My feelings can be easily imagined, when, about the middle of the sermon, Stanley said 'And at this place, and at this time, it may not be inappropriate to allude to that old story'—and we had 'Whittington and his Cat'—the charity for which he preached, or the church, or something connected with it, having by an odd accident been really founded by Whittington."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	4	2
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	1	2
	Chukla	0	0
	Gomarkhari	1	2
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	1	2
	Dhobi Talao	2	4
	Fanaswady	0	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	2
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	6	4
D	Khetwady	0	0
	Girgaum	3	0
	Chowpatty	1	0
	Walkeshwar	1	1
	Mahalakshmi	6	3
E	Mazagon	11	1
	Tarwady	4	2
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	4	10
	Tardeo	4	1
	Byculla	10	12
	First Nagpada	3	0
F	Parel	9	8
	Sewri	3	3
	Sion	2	5
G	Mahim	14	11
	Worli	11	4
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	6
St. George's Hospital		0	1
Hindu Hospital		0	7
Parel Plague Hospital		0	1
Servants' Hospital		0	2
	Total	106	100

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 207.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	3	1
	Esplanade	0	1
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	0	0
	Dongri	1	0
C	Market	1	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Fanaswadi	4	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	3	4
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	0	3
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	1	1
	Mahalakshmi	5	3
E	Mazagon	6	7
	Tadwadi	0	3
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	2	4
	Tardeo	5	7
	Byculla	11	14
	First Nagpada	3	0
F	Parel	2	5
	Sewri	0	1
	Sion	4	2
G	Mahim	17	6
	Worli	3	2
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	2
Arthur Road Hospital		0	13
St. George's Hospital		0	1
Servants' Hospital		0	0
J J Hospital		0	0

facility to those who wish to be inoculated. Referring to the arrangements made by Dr. Hatch and Dr. Dimmock for the inoculation of all the men in their employ, Mr. Edgerley informs the employés in the Secretariat that two days' leave will be granted by turn to all those who wish to take the benefit of Professor Haffkine's lymph, and that during their absence arrangements will be made for the performance of their work.

A RETURN MOVEMENT.

The pressure of people going away from Bombay on account of the plague, which was great at the stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, has almost disappeared within the last week or two. In fact the number of persons going out of Bombay at present is below the usual average. On the other hand, the number of persons returning to Bombay from Surat, Billimora, Bulsar, Gandevi, and other stations in Gujrat is gradually increasing.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

Six huts, belonging to one Mahomedali Noordin, and situated at Grant Road, were burnt down by the order of the Municipal authorities, on Sunday, as they were found uninhabitable, and several cases of bubonic fever had recently occurred in them.

THE HOSPITALS.

In the European General Hospital three patients were admitted, suffering from the bubonic fever, yesterday. There are now sixteen patients in the hospital under treatment. In the Arthur Road Hospital there were nine admissions and thirteen deaths, while two were discharged cured. The total under treatment was eighty-nine. There was one admission and one death in the Parsee Hospital and two were discharged. The total under treatment is 19.

Two persons who were found suffering from bubonic fever in their houses at Chinchpogly Cross Lane and Ghorupdeo Road, have been removed to the Arthur Road Hospital by the Municipal Medical Officer of the E Division, assisted by Inspector Flanagan, of the City Police Force.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

Our Goa correspondent writes :—It is reported that his Grace the Archbishop does notapprove of the cremation of the bodies of victims of plague. Some cases of plague and cholera having taken place in the Lazaretto, more stringent measures have been adopted to cut off all communication with the outside world. Several cases of plague are reported in the country, generally imported, but fortunately the contagion has not spread to the local residents.

THE KHOJA FEVER HOSPITAL.

Following the example of the Parsees and Hindus, the Khoja community have established a special fever hospital for the benefit of members of their community on the Connaught Road, near the Victoria Gardens.

FATAL CASE IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

Our Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs : Intelligence received from Wadi states that bubonic plague has been discovered there among three native passengers travelling from the Bombay side. One man died yesterday. The authorities are very reluctant to impart information on the subject, and the above fact was elicited with difficulty.

THE EPIDEMIC AT PAPREE GAUM.

The plague has been raging with some force at Papree Gaum, situated near Bassein. The inhabitants, even in the midst of their own trouble, have expressed great sympathy at the death of Mr. Jumnadas Nurseydas, who, according to a correspondant, was the leader of the community there, and benefited them both with his purse and his counsels. He and his son, Mr. Hurkissondas, were attacked with the plague and removed to Kirkoli Gaum in the hope of recovery. The son having, however, died there of the disease, Mr. Jumnadas returned to Papree, where he subsequently died.

ADVICE TO AHMEDABAD PEOPLE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chotalal, of Ahmedabad, has issued handbills, in which he advises the inhibitants to take good and simple food, to keep their houses thoroughly clean, to lime-wash their premises, and to burn frankincense and benzoin in the houses at all convenient hours.

PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the breaking out of the plague, numerous grievances have come into existence, and have been ventilated through your columns, or meekly put up with, but the one I am going to place before you is of so harassing a character, that it is beyond human endurance to submit to it in silence. Bubonic plague, medical inspection, and the railway authorities, all seem to have conspired to complete the measure of passengers' miseries. It may be unavoidable, but the medical inspectors at Kalyan do not begin to examine the passengers until some time has passed after the arrival of the Lanowli train and there being generally two gentlemen only to inspect the whole train, which brings nearly three hundred passengers, a pretty long time has to elapse before all its inmates have gone through the ordeal. I do not mean to find fault with the medical staff for our long detention at the station, for such a state of things is inevitable inasmuch as they have to inspect the Lanowli passenger almost simultaneously with the Jabulpur train, since the former, being a fast train, arrives immediately after the latter. Having regard to this circumstance, it is highly expedient to add to the staff of these censors of our health. Since the Lanowli passenger reaches Kalyan about twenty minutes earlier than the express train, the daily passengers from Kalyan, in view of the detention above referred to, find it more convenient to travel by the former train ; and, there being only three third-class crrriages attached to the train, the passengers have to be crammed in, almost to suffocation. It is indeed inconceivable that, in spite of the repeated complaints against this hardship, the Railway authorities should heedlessly persist in minimising the number of third-class carriages and aggravating the miseries of the daily passengers.—Yours, &c.

NEMO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The G. I. P. Railway authorities have already conferred a boon on the Bombay public travelling to Thana. In the interest of passengers between Thana and Bombay, I shall thank you to request the Agent of the above Railway Company to run a couple of trains from the Victoria Terminus to Thana in the evening between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. At present no less than six trains leave Victoria Terminus for Thana, between 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m., whereas for another hour and a-half there is no train till 8 p.m. Owing to halts at each station, and the medical inspection at Thana, passengers leaving Bombay by this train do not reach their destination before 9-30 p.m. In view of the exodus of the Bombay public to Thana, it will not be difficult for the Railway authorities to remedy the inconvenience to the numerous clerkswho cannot leave their office before 6, by either dropping one or two trains out of the above six, and running them in the interval of the long gap of an hour and a-half.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYAN LAKSHMUN MANKUR.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with great regret I have to bring to the notice of the authorities of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company the following grievances, the passengers travelling by the up Virar local trains, leaving Colaba at 5-10 and 5-30 p. m., Bombay, time have to suffer. As the trains have to take all the stations between Colaba and Bandora, they are so overcrowded (each compartment containing nearly 16 to 18 passengers), that the passengers are suffocated, and some of them are required to stand waiting until others leave. The local train leaving Colaba at 5-10 p.m. (Bombay time), which is destined to reach Bassein at 6-45 p.m. (Bombay time), is, from my experience, of nearly two months, every day late from 20 to 30 minutes, and as most of the places from Andheri to Virar are from three to four miles away from the Railway stations, the passengers are every day required to walk up late at night (except those who can afford gharryhire), and are thereby put to much inconvenience.—Yours, &c.,

VINAYEK NILKANTH JOSHI.

[We have received many letters to the same purport. It is unnecessary to publish more than the above. They all represent the same grievances, and ask redress in the same way.—ED., *B. G.*]

MUSALMANS AND HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

The *Muslim Herald* writes:—The other day, in the Town Hall meeting of the Native Justices of the Peace for the isle of Bombay, especially called by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, we noticed Lord Sandhurst appealed to those present to assist the local authorities in their work of house-to-house visitation in order to find out sick persons and send them to the hospital. In our opinion, to do the noble work, suggested by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, of sending sick people to the hospital, the Justices of the Peace are not the proper and fit persons, who have no influence what ever over their co-religionists. And even if they have any, it may be only in Government and not in the communities. The best and proper men to do the above work are only the *Mootwallies* or directors of the Mohallas or Streets, as we wrote in our previous numbers.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—In pursuance of the rules, dated 20th instant, made under the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, the acting civil surgeon and the assistant surgeon, Wadia Dispensary, have been appointed plague authorities for Thana. It is reported that a Bunish woman died of bubonic plague in Tembi, on Friday last. The woman's relatives treated her with country medicines privately, and the men locked up her house from outside in order to conceal the case from the authorities. The assistant surgeon, hearing that several plague cases were concealed in Khemagali, broke open the doors of Kalagowan's chawl but found that the tenants had left for their native places long ago. On receiving information the assistant surgeon went to examine an old man, who was laid up with fever in Koliwara. The Kolees opposed the assistant surgeon on the Sikander Khan Road on Friday, with a view to save the old man from being sent to the segregation hospital, and the informant is said to have narrowly escaped being boycotted. On account of the stringent measures taken by the plague authorities, a large number of the Thana inhabitants left for the surrounding villages, and the exodus still continues. A Purdasi died of bubonic plague near the Mulock Market yesterday. Mr. Wamon Shivaji Nabar, head clerk to the Collector, Ahmedabad, has been appointed a Plague Mamlatdar for the Thana taluka for six months. It is under contemplation to appoint a personal assistant to the Collector of Thana for bubonic plague and famine relief-works.

BULSAR REFUGEES.

Our Damaun correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The last batch of the influx of people from Bulsar arrived here on Friday last. The authorities, having already *de jure* and *de facto* taken a portion of them back, refusing admittance into the city. Others who escaped the vigilance of the authorities had to apply under one of the new rules to his Excellency the Governor for permit to reside in the city; and on their presenting themselves for the purpose yesterday were refused the permit, and told preremptorily to leave Portuguese territory. This batch happened to consist exclusively of Mahomedans, who were taken to the police office and detained there—the Hindus, who secured the permits on the previous day, considering themselves very fortunate. The wailing of these Mahomedan refugees was really pitiable. They bitterly complained that they had fled from their homes with wives and children to avoid the plague and, what they considered, the zoolum of the authorities, in the earnest hope of obtaining shelter with their relatives and acquaintances at Damaun, whereas, to their utter surprise they had been ordered to return peremptorily without even breaking their ramzan fast. The question with them was where to flee, they having been refused admission in Vapi, Kunta, and even back to Bulsar, little understanding the utility of segregation camps erected by Government. With great difficulty the Damaun friends of the refugees obtained from his Excellency the indulgence for them to stay in Damaun until they broke their fast at sunset. They, however, dared not leave at night, as it was rumoured that three carts of Bulsar refugees who had to leave Damaun the previous night were plundered on their way to the Railway station beyond Dabel. They reluctantly left this morning. The Governor has placed a number of soldiers near the various entrances to Damaun to prohibit strictly until further order any person from entering the Portuguese territory.

SURAT.

Surat, writes a correspondent, is happy at present in the possession of three officials who are just the men for the occasion. The bubonic plague seems to have effected a lodgment in our midst, for we have already had several indigenous cases, and the little town of Rander, on the opposite bank of the Tapti, may be said to be fairly in the clutches of the epidemic. At this juncture the erstwhile popular Collector and the Commissioner, Mr. Lely, has been showing the same unflagging zeal for the welfare of this city as when he was more immediately connected with it. Mr. Lely has been visiting Surat, Rander, and other places where his presence goes not a little way towards allaying the panic. Mr. Moore has eagerly taken in hand the task of nipping the threatened calamity while it is still in the bud. He almost daily goes his round of the city, and now and then visits the outlying villages, in company of the civil surgeon, so that the sanitary authorities are on the alert, and our city looks cleaner and sweeter than it ever did before. Mr. Moore personally superintended the burning down of some squalid huts which promised to prove veritable centres of plague. The other day he exhorted the members of the Rander Municipality against the concealment of plague cases ; and as the outspoken official did not mince his words, although some of the members smarted under his just observations, the effect of the address has been sufficiently salutary. Mr. Moore is assisted in his endeavours to combat the further development of the malady by the indefatigable Dr. Nariman. The Parsis here made a movement and raised a fund to run a special hospital for the stricken of their community. But the far-seeing Collector could not see his way to sanction the proposal, on the ground that the Hindus and Mahomedans might claim the same privilege, in which case it would be impossible for the civil surgeon, to whom alone the onerous duty can be entrusted, to supervise the erection and management of three new hospitals, besides looking to the Parekh dharmsala and his own wards. Surat is to be congratulated on the fact that Surgeon-Major Nariman has been the first to use the prophylactic serum of Professor Haffkine, outside of Bombay. He has received a small quantity of serum with which he has commenced inoculation, and the people of Surat may be expected to secure immunity from possible attack without loss of time.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Return from February 16th to 28th.

Fresh admissions	28
Brought dead	1
Deaths in the Hospital	13
Discharged cured	17
Under treatment	20

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns, for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Saturday, show the following results :—

Imported	0	
Local	13	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	3	3
Sadasev	3	3
Narayan	3	1
Sukerwar	2	2
Shanwar	1	1
Budwar	1	0
Total	13	10
Total up to date	291	250

Among the 250 fatal cases 237 were local and 23 imported, 131 men 92 women and 37 children under 12 years of ago.

The total mortality from all causes during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday was 42.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

Imported	2	
Local	0	
Poona City	5	
Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	7	*1
Total up to date	245	153

*Shanker Narayan, Shimpi, residing in Sukerwa Peth, City, who was sent to the plague hospital died on the 24th ultimo.

There were 35 persons under treatment of the Plague hospital on Saturday.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. Sunday show the following results :—

Imported	0	
Local	9	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	3	3
Ganesh	4	3
Rawiwar	2	0
Total	9	6
Total up to date	300	256

The total mortality from all causes, during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday was 37.

Three of the nine cases, named Y. Raghu Babajee Maratha and Savitribai Maruti Nhavi of Rawiwar Peth and Shiva Kushaba Sail of Ganesh Peth were sent to the plague hospital.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Sunday show the following results :—

Imported	1	
Local	0	
Poona City	5	
Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	6	2
Total up to date	251	155

—*Herald.*

THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, 26th February.

THE plague statistics have now reached the totals of 1,809 cases and 1,715 deaths. Keamari again records one death, and the mortality is still highest amongst the Mahomedans beyond the Lyari.

Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, Deputy Collector, is indefatigable in his efforts to satisfy his co-religionists that the Government seeks only to render them good service by asking them to go into the segregation camp and by sending the poor of all castes when possible out of Karachi, their passages being paid out of the municipal funds. Hindus have left in very large numbers and the exodus still continues, vacation of infected areas being agreed upon as the most effective remedy.

The weather has become warm and dry again. There is no abatement of the cleansing operations and strict supervision is maintained in every part of the town.

Small-pox chicken pox and measles have broken out in many quarters among Europeans and Eurasians as well as natives.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the past week there has been a marked revival in the export inland of rice from Calcutta, the demand for the N.-W. P. and Oudh being most active. The trade in Burma rice can now be done at a profit, so the cargoes which arrived some time ago at Calcutta are being purchased by native dealers. The same, however, cannot be said regarding American wheat, which is a drag on the market.

THERE have been many rumours abroad during the last six weeks in regard to the selection of a Minister for the Bhopal State in the place of the late Munshi Imtiaz Ali. When the appointment comes to be formally announced, we believe it will be found that her Highness the Begum has asked for the services of Moulvi Khan Bahadur Abdul Jabar, C.I.E., and the choice would be so good a one that there could be no doubt about its meeting the approval of the Government of India.

MR. D. MCCRACKEN has been appointed to act as General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, until Mr. C. S. Bayley returns from leave a few weeks hence.

GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL left Lucknow on tour, visiting Bareilly, Lansdowne, Saharanpore, and Debra, and reaching heard-quarters at Naini Tal eventually on the 11th March.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer on the Malakand, has been graded as a 2nd-class Resident in the Political Department, promotion to which he has well earned by his work in connection with the occupation of Chitral.

MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, of Calcutta, a well-known firm of Chartered Accountants, have under taken the duties of treasurers and accountants to the Central Famine Fund. Their reputation is a guarantee that the work will be thoroughly done, and it is satisfactory to learn that they are quite satisfied with the state in which they find the records and accounts.

COLONEL TANDY has been appointed to officiate in command of the Deesa district, *vice* Brigadier-General Hogg, proceeding on leave. Colonel W. C. Black goes to Nasirabad as Colonel on the Staff during Colonel Tandy's absence.

THE Khyber Rifles will shortly lose their gallant old Commandant, Colonel Mahomed Aslam Khan, who is about to retire on a pension. He will be succeeded by Captain Barton of the Guides, Assistant to the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber. Captain Barton's present post will be abolished.

IF all continues to go smoothly in connection with the proposed demarcation of the Mohmand border, Mr. Udny will probably proceed this month through the Khyber to meet General Ghulam Hyder and to discuss arrangements for the assembly of the Joint Anglo-Afghan Commission.

THE season report for last week shows over 2,600,000 persons on relief-works and 540,000 receiving gratuitous relief, or a grand total of 3,141,000. This is an increase of 193,000 in the week, of which the N.-W. P. accounts for about 91,000, Bombay 53,000, and the Central Provinces 38,000. There was a decrease in Bengal of 23,500.

AN appreciable improvement in retail prices of common rice took place in the distressed districts of Bengal and neighbouring districts of the North-West in the first fort-night of February as compared with the last two weeks of January. In nearly all of these numerous areas a few chittacks more of rice could be obtained, and only in two or three, natably Purnea and Dinajpur, had prices contracted. Wheat and Indian corn had not been as favourably affected, prices for the most part being slightly higher. Rice in Assam was practically the same as in the previous report.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 25,450 for the improvement of the drainage of Ootacamund. It has requested the Municipal Council to meet the cost of the work out of the Provincial grant of Rs. 1,89,000 on account of the water-supply scheme and to place the amount at the disposal of the Public Works Department, which will put the work in hand at once.

A VERY brief report on the working of the Cotton Duties Act in the Punjab for the period, 27th December, 1894, to 31st March, 1896, has just been issued by Government. The report is dated 3rd July 1896, it is laid on our table on 25th February 1897—after an interval of nearly eight months. As the object of placing such documents at the disposal of the Press is that their contents may be submitted to the public, needless delay of this abnormal length defeats the purpose of Goverment. The staff of a daily newspaper has not the time to devote to antiquarian research.

SOME months ago the *Methodist Times* offered prizes to *boda fide* working men who gave the best and fullest answers to the question "Why do not the working classes go to church?" More than a hundred workmen responded, and several of the essays now appear. Our contemporary thus summarises the conclusions advanced : Our essayists repudiate the idea that the absence of their class from the sanctuary indicates antipathy to Christianity as such, least of all to the Christ. But increased facilities of observation and reflection have led working people, with the Bible in their hands, to realise that the Christianity of Jesus Christ is a very different thing from the kind of Christianity which we too often present both in the sanctuary and in the world. The chief charge they bring against Christian ministers is that they are out of touch with the working classes and rarely fraternise with them. With respect to the Christian laity, the working men declare that "many Christian employers in their business relation on the week-day do not carry out the principles they profess on Sunday."

IT seems that the two European survivours of the Benin massacre escaped through their good fortune in picking up a compass with which they streered there way through the bush.

THE "Times of Africa" confirms the statement that Dr. Leyds has determined not to seek re-election as State Secretary of the Transvaal. Chief Justice Kotze will be the official candidate for the vacancy and will receive the support of President Kruger.

THE *Times*' Cairo correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 8:—"The revenue for 1896 is the largest ever collected, showing increases from Customs, tobacco, salt, railways, telegraphs, &c. After the usual elaborate and complicated adjustment of accounts required by international conventions, the share of the surplus belonging to the Government is £324,000, and the share accruing to the Caisse de la Dette £1,021,000 showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of £1,345,000. The Government's special reserve, which may be called its working expenses fund is debited with £1,061,000 for expenses and engagements in connection with the Dongola expedition, and closes with a deficit balance of £80,000, which will be met by England's offer of an advance. Yet, while the Government is obliged to provide this deficit, the Caisse de la Dette held, on Dec. 31, in securities and cash £6,144,000. Such an anomaly in finance could scarcely be possible in any other country."

A COMMENT of Kinglakes's on the disaster of Sedan, recorded by Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff is characteristic.—"Amongst others, Kinglake dined with us. Speaking of the narrative of Sedan by Napoleon III, which lately appeared in the newspapers, he said to me, 'it read like nothing, but an account of the 1st of September by an escaped partridge.'" Here are three specimens of the points scattered about the books : (1) "At the Duke of Wellington's funeral in St. Paul's. As the riderless horse, with boots slung across it, was being led down St. James's street, Mr. Brookfield's little daughter said, Mamma, when we die shall we also be turned into boots?'" (2) 'congreve, the positivist hierephant, begins his Conciones and populum in an upper room of the Sussex Hotel in Bouverie-street. Someone said describing the scene :—And there was Lord Houghton sleeping exactly as if he had been in church.'" (3) As we drove home Lady Napier mentioned a good saying of some one's about Gortchakof who was supposed to be very proud of his despatches :—C'est un Narcisse quise mire dans son encrier.'"

A SHOCKING accident, by which twelve men lost their lives, occurred, on February 9, on the Great Western Railway at the little Cornish station of Menheniot, between Plymouth and Liskeard. About eighteen men were engaged in fixing a girder into the viaduct which spans the valley of Coldrenick at a height of 150ft. from the ground, when a support gave way and a dozen of them were precipitated to the earth. All twelve, with the exception of one man who lived for a few minutes, were killed instantly. At the inquest, on February 10, it transpired that the disaster was due to the breaking of a timber spar, and the evidence of the Great Western Railway Company's officials was to the effect that the men had strict instructions to use chains in such cases. This was denied by two or three gangers, who stated that the use of chains was left to their discretion. In the result the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Foreman Blewett and Ganger Pearce, who were responsible for the construction of the scaffolding.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out late on Saturday night at the extensive warehouses belonging to Messrs. Maple and Co. (Ltd.), in Little Camden-street, Camden Town. One large block was entirely destroyed, and another seriously damaged, while some injury was done to adjoining premises.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS, and a special jury, on Feb. 6, concluded the trial of an action brought by Capt. Wrey of H.M.S. Sansparíel, against the London General Omnibus Company for injuries sustained by being knocked down by an omnibus. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1150 damages for which judgment was entered.

THE recent heavy rains and snowfall have caused extensive floods. A large part of the land bordering the Upper Thames is under water. Many thousand of acres are under water in Lincolnshire, and the banks of the watercourses in the fen country have given way in many places. A similar state of things is reported from Norfolk, Suffolk, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Essex.

COL. F. W. HEMMING, half-pay, late 5th Dragoon Guards, who has been selected for the appointment of Military Attache in Japan, joined the 4th Hussars as Cornet April 25 to 1868 ; was promoted, a troop in the 5th Dragoon Guards by selection in 1878 ; became Major in 1883, and Brevet Colonel in 1894. From June 16, 1877, to March 5, 1891, he was almost continuously on the Staff in India, his last appointment being military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1886-91.

AT the Council of the Asiatic Society Sir Mountstuart saw, in 1867, the famous gold coin of Eucratides, equal to about twenty of our sovereigns. It had been obtained in Bokhara by a Jewish merchant, who brought it to London for a market. This is how he conducted his negotiations with the British Museum : "What," said the Jew, "eis its intrinsic value?" So much, they replied. "When was it struck?" he then asked. About such and such a year, was the answer. "Well," rejoined the Jew I will be satisfied with interest at five pes cent from that date." On these terms of course no deal could be accomplished and the treasure was in the end purchased by Feuardent for £1.000 and passed to the Imperial Library for £1,300.

THE jester who met his friends's remark, "You never wear a top-coat," with the reply, "No, I never was!" seems to have anticipated the latest sanitary doctrine of the *Lancet*, which has just proclaimed the discovery that the overcoat is a fruitful source of colds and kindred ailments (says the *World*). It is true that the indicted garment is not attacked without a suggestion of an alternative resource, which is the wearing of ordinary coats of varying thickness, according to the fluctuations of temperature. Unfortunately, temperature is apt to fluctuate far too rapidly in a climate like that of England to warrant any confidence in this expedient ; nor is account taken of the necessity of being more warmly clad on emerging into the open air than within well-heated rooms. No self-respecting person could go about like a journeyman tailor, with an assortment of coats over his arm for alternative use according to the varying temperatures in which he found himself. But how else does the *Lancet* propose that its sartorial reform is to be carried into effect?

ACCORDING to the "Daily Chronicle" Mrs. Stanley has adopted a charming little baby boy, a distant relative, we believe, of her husband. His name for the future will be Denzil Morton Stanley. A pretty incident occurred where little Denzil was brought downstairs after lunch to be held for a moment in the arms of Dr. Nansen, in order that he might be able to say in years to come that he had been kissed by the Norwegian hero. When this moment arrived, the baby was pressed to make some remark suitable to the occasion—an assurance for instance of his great affection, The company listened intently, but the small lips remained closed. At last baby decided to speak, cocked one foot in the air, exhibiting a dainty chaussure of white kid and looking the great explorer straight in his blue eyes solemnly assured him, 'New boots!'"

The transport Victoria after landing the 1st Lincolnshire Regt at Alexandria on the 7th ult. embarked the 1st Gloucestershire Regt for India. The Lincolnshire Regt. is stationed in the Citadel in Cairo.

THE transport Dunera arrived at Malta on the 6th Feb., from Bombay, and landed 508 officers and men of the Seaforth Highlanders at Comino, where they will perform twenty-one days' quarantine prior to joining the strength of the garrison. The Dunera shipped drafts and proceeded to Southampton.

THE number of receits raised in the year 1895 who actually joined the arm for which they were enlisted was 29,583. For the year 1896 it is understood that fewer recruits by nearly 1000 were raised ; while the total strength of the Regular Army which on Jan. 1, 1896, was 2,22,194 officers warrant officers non-commissioned officers and men, was it is understood on Jan. 1 last some 2000 men short of the previous total. The curious fact connected with these figures which at first sight seem to point to a depression in the recruiting market is that the facts do not necessarily bear that interpretation at all. The reason of this is that the 222 194 of all ranks on Jan. 1 of last year was no less than 3874 above the the authorised establishment of 218320 and although last year the establishment was subsequently raised by nearly 1500 men it will be seen that even a reduction of 2000 in total numbers serving would still leave a surplus on the first day of the present year above the increased authorised establishment. At the same time if recruiting was as brisk as it usually is at the end of the year it seems rather a pity in view of the coming augmentation of the Army that the previous surplus was not maintained as it is only during the winter trooping season that such a surplus is possible owing to the law which prohibits the home establishment ever being exceeded.—

THE absurd stories which appear to be believed in France as to the terror which seized upon all the inhabitants of Windsor Castle by the influx of ghostly visitants have afforded much amusement to readers of the London papers. The fact remains, however, thatt one person, at least, has seen a very queer appearance indeed in the library of the Castle and expert opinion, in the shape of Mr. Holmes, the librarian, puts it down to the shade of Queen Elizabeth. According to the story in the *Daily Mail*, Lieut. Glyn was sitting in the library reading the "History of Dorsetshire"—not a very eerie work—when he saw a lady dressed in black, and with black lace upon her head, walk past him and go into an inner room. From this room there is no exit though there used to be one in Queens Elizabeth's day ; but when the attendant came to close the rooms no lady was to be found. We confess that the identification of the lady in question with Queen Elizabeth seems to us a little hasty, but it appears to be a tradition that these particular apartments are haunted by the shade of Gloriana, so that the conclusion is at any rate a very natural one. Certainly, if that illustrious ghost "walked" anywhere, we should suppose that it would be in Windsor Castle, where the shadows of her glories still remains ; and if the Castle were haunted at all we should naturally expect that the spirit would turn out to be one of those tenacious Tudors.

SOME REMARKS ON PLAGUE.

BY J. A. LOWSON, M.B., C.M., EDIN.

(Concluded.)

THE majority of houses in Hong Kong consist of a ground-floor and first-floor, in many cases a second-floor, and occasionally a basement. These floors are connected by a wooden stair inside the house shut off from the dwelling parts by a badly-put-together wooden partition, in some cases not reaching up to the ceiling. Now the atmosphere of this house is practically the same all through ; yet often the inhabitants of single floors would be swept away and the others escape scot free. These floors were attacked indiscriminately, the first-floor or the second-floor seeming to be attacked with greater regularity than the ground-floor, probably because the last was more exposed to the fresh air and sunlight, and had a larger exit for refuse. This impartiality in attack of floors is also a strong point against those who pin so much faith to the theory that the soil originates or harbours the disease, and that the order of attack depends on the distance animals or man's mouth is above the ground. This was especially the case in 1894, and I do not think the 1896 experience has been much different. In the latter year many isolated cases occurred in houses, but the disease got no further owing to excellent organisation, the early detection of cases, and immediate disinfection. The term "house epidemic" has frequently been made use of in previous plague history, but this ought now to make way for "floor" or "flat epidemic." Of course, it may happen that all floors in some houses may be infected at the same time, but from what I have already said it is probably unusual.

(b) *Mode of Infection.*—"Infection may take place by inoculation, inspiration, or introduction into the stomach." The preponderating method will vary in different epidemics and will depend as the opportunities presented. Rabbits when inoculated by an incision in the abdomen generally present appearances of reaction—inflammation and œdema—round the wound. When inoculated in the leg such reaction is sometimes absent. Lymphangitis in man may or may not occur early in the disease, and even if present may give no external evidence of its presence. . . . . The better class Chinese do not suffer nearly so much from plague. Their houses are slightly cleaner than those of the lower classes, and they wear shoes with the trousers tied tightly round the stockings, thus cutting off a large amount of infecting ground.

Actual proof of infection from food will not be easily proved amongst Eastern races, and may arise from infection of the animals eaten or from infection of food or vegetables which have been exposed in plague houses. Infection by drinking water can only be possible where the most insanitary wells are allowed to exist. It will probably be found that, although the infection be carried to these by flies, mosquitoes, &c., it will not long survive in any well or pool where a free access of air is possible.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has issued a statement in which, after explaining that the Queen has no wish to express a preference for any one of the proposals suggested for commemorating, locally or nationally, the sixtieth year of her reign, he urges the importance of putting the finances of the London hospitals on a permanently sound basis. He points out that the contributors to the hospital funds number less than one in 100 of the population of the metropolis. He does not believe that this arises from any real indifference, and is confident that a combined appeal on behalf of the hospitals of London setting forth their work in its magnitude and importance, will prove irresistible. The Prince therefore proposes, with the assistance of a representative committee whose co-operation he has obtained, to invite subscriptions of 1s. per annum and upwards from all classes for "The Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign. The aim will be to secure from £10,000 to £250,000 per annum in annual subscriptions from those who have not hitherto regularly contributed. Though primarily the object of the fund is to raise permanent income by collecting annual subscriptions, the hon. secretaries will gladly receive help to the fund in any of the followings forms:—(a) Annual subscriptions for the life of the subscriber or at least "until father notice," or (b) subscriptions for a limited term of years or (c) sums representing subscription compounded at 5 per cent., or at a rate of £25 in a single payment in lieu of an annual subscription of £1, or (d) donations the application of which the donors may leave to the discretion of the council of the fund. Among the amounts already received are a donation of £500 from the Duke of Bedford and annual subscription of £250 from Messrs. Coutts and £200 from Lord Vernon, while a very large number of smaller sums, as well as donations, have been paid in. Lord Rothschild has consented to act as treasurer of the fund, and the Prince himself will be president of the general council, which includes Lord Strafford (Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex), the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Vaughan, the Rev. J. Guiness Rogers, the Chief Rabbi, Lords Rowton and Iveagh, the Lord Mayor, the Chairman of the County Council, the Chairman of the London School Board, the Governor of the Bank of England, the President of the Royal Society, and others. The *Daily Telegraph*, in order to assist the Prince of Wales's project, has opened a fund for the collection of shillings, in large and small sums. It heads the list with a contribution of 20,000 shillings (£1000). Mr. Henry Lowenfield, writing from the Prince of Wales's Theatre, sends £5000 to the *Telegraphs* list for the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, and suggests that other "aliens" should join him in acknowledging, in the fashion he has adopted, the generous treatment of foreigners in this country. The *Telegraph* fund, on Feb. 11, reached 153,383½ shillings. The Goldsmiths Company by way of celebrating the Queen's long reign, have set aside £20,000 to found a charity for poorer subjects in the craft. A special effort is to be made in connection with the commemoration, to raise £10,000 on behalf of Soldiers and Sailors Homes established and maintained by the Wesleyan Methodists.

THE ADDISCOMBE CADETS.

IN the House of Commons, on Feb. 2, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for War (1) Whether he has received a sworn declaration made by Col A C Turner, Col C H Sprague Col J F Brough, and Col A N Pearse, all of the Royal Artillery, with reference to the circumstances under which sixteen successful candidates who had competed for cadetships in Addiscombe College in December, 1859, with the view of obtaining commissions in the Indian Artillery and Engineers, where in December 1860, induced to accept commissions in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery or Engineers, the Government having, while these cadets were pursuing their course for the Indian Army at Addiscombe, decided not to make any more appointments to the Indian Artillery and Engineers ; (2) whether these officers had passed the examination prescribed by the regulations for the the admission of candidates for cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery of Her Majesty's Indian forces, under the thirty fourth clause of the Act of 21 and 22 Vic c 106, and been sworn in as Indian cadets, and on their part had duly fulfilled the terms and conditions of the regulations ; (3) whether his attention has been particularly drawn to the statement in the declaration that early in December, 1859, the six cadets, of whom these officers are the survivors, were asked by Sir Frederick Abbott, the Governor of Addi-combe, if, as no more appointment were to be made for India, they would accept commissions in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery or Engineers, and were assured that the privileges that would have belonged to them if appointed would be guaranteed ; that £100 each was subsequently paid them towards their expenses at Addiscombe by the Indian Government, in accordance with one of the conditions under which they had received their cadetships ; also that, on joining at Woolwich from Addiscombe early in 1861, ten of the candidates, including the declarants, who obtained commissions in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, were assured by Col. G. Kennedy, then in command of the depot, that if they would consent to volunteer for general service their privileges under the conditions in the regulations for admission to cadetships at Addiscombe would be preserved to them ; (4) will he explain why, in spite of these declarations, they have been retired on pension at English instead of Indian rates, and have been deprived of the benefit which would have accrued to them, had they been appointed to the Indian Army of counting the year they spent at Addiscombe towards pension ; and (5) whether, as these cadets were induced to continue their course and accept appointments in Her Majesty's Artillery by assurance officially given to them by two superior officers representing the Crown, the Government now intend to repudiate these assurances.

Mr Brodrick said : I can add very little to the replies made to my hon. friend in 1895 by the right hon. gentleman the member for the Stirling district. The salient point in the case is that these officers never were in the Indian Army, appointments to which had ceased before they came out of Addiscombe. Whatever hopes were held out by the Governor of that college were certainly unauthorised; and they were set aside in advance by the Indian General Order of D c. 9, 1895, intimating that "all future appointments of cadets should be made subject to any alteration that may be decided upon."

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THE "microphonograph" of M. Dussaud is a new apparatus for magnifying feeble sounds, as the microscope does minute objects. It is likely to be of much use in sounding the heart or lungs, and enabling deaf persons to hear. The instrument was invented during the past year, and recently exhibited at work before a party of eminent doctors in the physiological laboratory of the Sorbonne. The maker is M. Jaubert, 90, Rue Jouffroy, Paris. It consists of a Hughes microphone, which transforms the sound into electrical waves, and the acting on electromagnets engrave the sounds on a phonograph with greater force than they would imprint themselves. By applying the microphone to the body the pulsations of the heart can thus be recorded in the phonograph and studied at leisure. Variations of rhythm and intensity of beats due to the emotion of artists and orators, as well as other irregularities, can be registered. The phonograph is thus enabled to record not merely the voice, but, as

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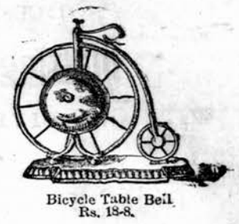

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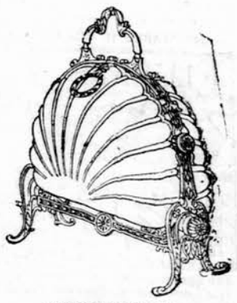

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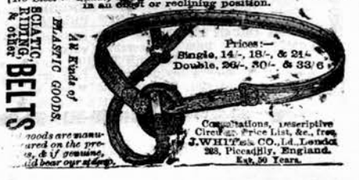

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